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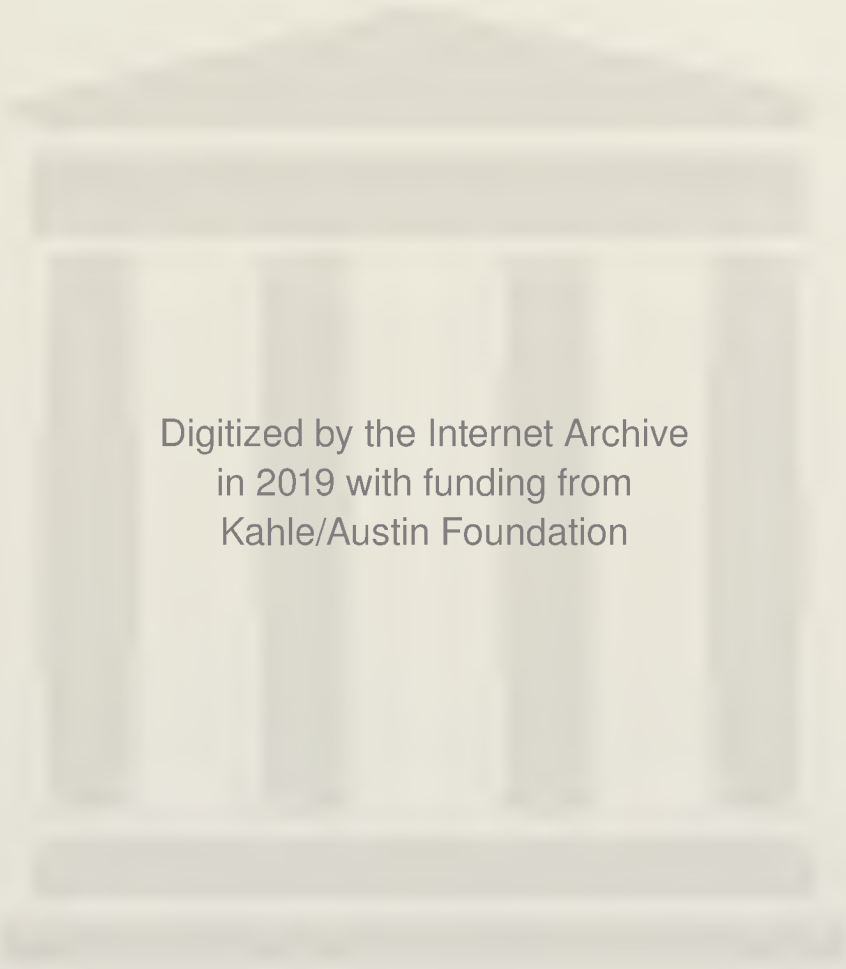
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# The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal

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Le Château de Ramezay, construit en 1705

Premier édifice classé

par la

COMMISSION DES MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES  
DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

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Siège social et propriété

de la

Société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique de Montréal

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Fourth Series.

1932

Vol. III — Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

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# THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

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FOURTH SERIES

1932

Vol. III—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

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## AUX COLLECTIONNEURS DE NOTRE REVUE

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Nous demandons parfois de compléter une série de l'*Antiquarian* en nous offrant de payer « ce qu'il faudra » pour obtenir un numéro rare ou épuisé de cette revue. Malgré notre désir d'accommoder ceux qui nous manifestent ainsi leur intérêt, nous regrettons de nous trouver souvent dans l'impossibilité de leur être utile; ils ont la ressource de s'adresser à une librairie d'occasion (*second-hand book store*) où ils pourront parfois trouver, en payant « ce qu'il faudra », l'oiseau rare qu'ils recherchent.

Un collection complète du *Canadian Antiquarian* se vend aujourd'hui de \$150.00 à \$200.00; certains numéros épuisés et rarissimes sont cotés à \$5.00 et plus, quand on peut les trouver en dehors des volumes dont ils font partie; quant aux numéros courants qui se publient à raison de quatre par année, on peut les obtenir à raison de cinquante sous par cahier trimestriel. Dans la quatrième série, les quatre cahiers trimestriels sont réunis en un volume annuel.

Afin de renseigner nos lecteurs sur le degré de rareté des fascicules qui pourraient leur manquer, nous avons cru utile de publier ici l'inventaire de ceux que nous avons en magasin. Ils pourront ainsi apprécier la valeur monétaire de leur collection, en tenant compte du fait que le prix d'un objet est habituellement en raison directe de sa rareté. Les numéros qui sont réunis par une accolade dans le tableau ci-joint ont été publiés en un seul volume.

Il nous fera plaisir de mettre à la disposition des collectionneurs, aux prix indiqués ci-dessus, les fascicules dont nous pouvons disposer.

### NUMBERS OF "THE CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL"

ON HAND AT THE CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY

|        |         | First Series |   |    |   |    |
|--------|---------|--------------|---|----|---|----|
| Volume | Year    | Numbers      | 1 | 2  | 3 | 4  |
| I      | 1872    | .. .. .      | 3 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| II     | 1873    | .. .. .      | 0 | 4  | 0 | 0  |
| III    | 1874-75 | .. .. .      | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| IV     | 1875-76 | .. .. .      | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| V      | 1876-77 | .. .. .      | 1 | 1  | 0 | 0  |
| VI     | 1877-78 | .. .. .      | 2 | 2  | 3 | 3  |
| VII    | 1878-79 | .. .. .      | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| VIII   | 1879-80 | .. .. .      | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| IX     | 1880-81 | .. .. .      | 1 | 2  | 0 | 0  |
| X      | 1881-82 | .. .. .      | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| XI     | 1882-83 | .. .. .      | 5 | 25 | 3 | 33 |
| XII    | 1883-84 | .. .. .      | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| XIII   | 1884-85 | .. .. .      | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  |

| Second Series |                 |     |   |    |    |    |
|---------------|-----------------|-----|---|----|----|----|
| I             | 1889-90 .. .. . | 171 | 0 | 0  | 23 | 23 |
| II            | 1892 .. .. .    | 0   | 1 | 25 | 56 | 56 |
| III           | 1893-94 .. .. . | 23  | 0 | 87 | 87 | 87 |

## Third Series

|      |                 |     |     |     |     |
|------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| I    | 1897-98 .. .. . | 120 | 1   | 65  | 4   |
| II   | 1899 .. .. .    | 72  | 78  | 72  | 72  |
| III  | 1901 .. .. .    | 78  | 78  | 78  | 78  |
| IV   | 1902 .. .. .    | 116 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| V    | 1908 .. .. .    | 220 | 192 | 86  | 193 |
| VI   | 1909 .. .. .    | 145 | 150 | 154 | 248 |
| VII  | 1910 .. .. .    | 165 | 225 | 208 | 242 |
| VIII | 1911 .. .. .    | 200 | 199 | 231 | 53  |
| IX   | 1912 .. .. .    | 3   | 0   | 105 | 105 |
| X    | 1913 .. .. .    | 25  | 36  | 36  | 32  |
| XI   | 1914 .. .. .    | 49  | 52  | 130 | 140 |
| XII  | 1915 .. .. .    | 80  | 140 | 120 | 84  |
| XIII | 1916 .. .. .    | 80  | 80  | 80  | 80  |

## Fourth Series

|    |              |     |     |     |     |
|----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| I  | 1930 .. .. . | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| II | 1931 .. .. . | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |

LA RÉDACTION

NOTA. — Numbers joined together by braces have been published as a single number.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

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### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Monthly Meetings, 1931

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All meetings were held at the Chateau de Ramezay, the chair being taken at about 8.30 p.m.

#### January 16th, 1931

Mr. S. M. Baylis, Vice-president, presided.

One Life Governor and one new member were elected.

Mr. A. Beaugrand-Champagne gave the paper of the evening on « L'Ancienne Citadelle de Montréal ». He exhibited several plans of Montreal showing the location of the old fortifications and of a fort proposed to be erected on the mountain many years ago.

A discussion followed in which Dr. W. H. Ather-ton, Mr. O. Lapalice and Mr. Levinson took part.

#### February 20th, 1931

The President, Dr. Victor Morin, presided.

Three new members were elected.

The President announced that next week would be observed by the Numismatic Societies as "Old Coin Week" and drew attention to the special exhibit of



Indian Chief Medals which had been prepared by Mr. L. A. Renaud, under the direction of Mr. P. O. Tremblay, to mark this occasion.

The paper of the evening was given by Miss Dorothy Warren, Assistant Curator of the McCord National Museum, the subject being "Abbé Picquet of La Présentation". This was illustrated by lantern slides showing maps and plans of the site of La Présentation and of other places along the St. Lawrence and on Lake Ontario.

**March 20th, 1931**

The President, Dr. Victor Morin, presided.

A letter announcing that the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada would be held at Toronto University on May 20th, 21st and 22nd and inviting the Literary, Historical and Scientific Societies of Canada to send delegates, was read and referred to the Council.

Attention was drawn to the death of Alderman Louis Rubenstein, an old member of the Society, and a resolution of condolence was adopted.

Dr. W. D. Lighthall drew attention to the number of valuable accessions that had been made to the Society's collections through the exertions of Mr. L. A. Renaud and moved a resolution expressing to Mr. Renaud the members' appreciation of the success which has attended his efforts. This was seconded by Mr. O. Lapalice and carried unanimously.

Mr. Télesphore Brassard, N. P., gave the paper of the evening entitled "Commentaires sur quelques

chansons de Folklore." Mr. Brassard illustrated his paper by singing several of the well known songs of French Canada. He was accompanied on the piano by Mr. Charles Archambault.

#### April 17th, 1931

The President, Dr. Victor Morin, presided.

The lecture of the evening was given by Professor Frank Oliver Call, D.C.L., of Bishops College, Lennoxville, his subject being "The Lure of Acadia".

This was illustrated by a number of fine lantern views of places of historic and other interest which Dr. Call described in the course of his address.

#### May 15th, 1931

The President, Dr. Victor Morin, presided.

Announcement was made by the President, as Chairman of the Editing Committee, that the 1930 number of "The Antiquarian" was ready for distribution.

Two new members were elected.

Attention was drawn to the death of two members of the Society, Senator G. G. Foster and Mr. A. B. Colville, K. C., and resolutions of condolence were adopted.

The lecture of the evening was given by Mr. Emile Vaillancourt on the subject "Les Origines Normandes du Canada".

**September 18th, 1931**

Mr. S. M. Baylis, Vice-President, presided.

A letter signed by the Secretary to the Governor General was read informing the Society that His Excellency would be pleased to accede to the Society's request that he become its patron.

Attention was drawn to the death of Mr. Cyrille Tessier of Quebec, an old member of the Society and a resolution of condolence was adopted.

A resolution was adopted extending to Mr. G. H. Wyrley Birch, a member of the Council, the sympathy of the Society in the loss he had sustained through the death of his mother.

The lecture of the evening was given by Mr. Pemberton Smith, the subject being "The St. Lawrence River".

**October 16th, 1931**

Mr. P. O. Tremblay, Vice-President and Curator, declared the meeting open and, at his request, Mr. de Lery Macdonald took the Chair.

One new member was elected.

The address of the evening entitled "Premières impressions d'Amérique" was given by Madame Rudolph Jenni.

**November 20th, 1931**

The President, Dr. Victor Morin, presided.

Two new members were elected.

Mr. P. O. Tremblay announced that this was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. C. E. Belanger, a member of the Council who, with Mrs. Belanger, was present at the meeting.

The President, on behalf of all present, extended hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Belanger.

The meeting then adjourned and all present proceeded to the kitchen of the Chateau for the Folklore entertainment arranged for the evening. The programme was made up of songs and dances, story telling and music of accordion and violin; the entertainers being dressed in the old time costumes of the country or of the lumber camps.

At the close of the programme the President invited those present to proceed to the Montreal Room where light refreshments were served and dancing took place to the music of accordion and violin.

**December 18th, 1931**

The President, Dr. Victor Morin, presided.

Professor Ernest Martin, professor of French Literature at Dalhousie University, Halifax, was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society as representing the Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest of Poitiers, France, of which society he is a member.

Professor Martin expressed thanks for his election, both on his own behalf and on that of the Society which he will represent.

One new member was elected.

The President stated that at the last meeting of the Council it had been decided to have prepared an illuminated scroll of the deed conveying from the City of Montreal to the Society the title to the Chateau de Ramezay. The scroll, which would be framed and hung in a suitable place in the Chateau, would be ornamented with the coats-of-arms of the City of Montreal, of France under the Kings and with the de Ramezay arms and should also have an armorial shield representing the Society.

For this purpose the Council suggests the adoption of the Seal, as described in the By-laws, as the Arms of the Society.

The description of the Seal in heraldic terms, as follows, was read by the President and this was unanimously adopted as the Arms of the Society.

“Ecartelé en sautoir; au 1er d’argent à une lampe antique de sable allumée de gueules; au 2me d’azur à une monnaie grecque d’argent; au 3me d’azur à une monnaie canadienne d’or; au 4me d’argent à un castor de sable. Sur la partition un tomahawk et un calumet du même liés de gueules. Tenants: un colon canadien à dextre et un chef indien à senestre. Devise: *Archaeologica et Numismatica Marianopolitanae Societas.*”

Attention was drawn to the death of Mr. Richard Hemsley, a Life Governor and generous friend of the Society. A resolution of condolence was adopted.

It was reported that there was a possibility that the old building of the Nuns of the Congregation, one of the oldest buildings in Montreal, might be expro-

priated and torn down and it was resolved that the Society petition the Historical Monuments Commission with a view to having the building preserved.

It was resolved that as the figures representing the Fathers of Confederation, exhibited in the Chateau, were becoming dilapidated the question of their removal be referred to the Council for consideration.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Society write to the City Authorities requesting them to take some action for the preservation of the Mc-Tavish monument and that this and the question of the preservation of the military buildings on St. Helen's Island be referred to the Council for attention.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. Henri Letondal, his subject being "La chanson moderne".

During an interval, two songs were sung by Miss Marguerite Pelodeau, accompanied on the piano by Miss Jeanne Duquette.

### **Annual Meeting**

The Annual Meeting was also held on the evening of the 18th December. The reports of the President and officers were read and adopted and Officers were elected for the coming year.

References to the donations and other additions to the Society's collections, reported at each meeting, are omitted from this synopsis as particulars of these are given in the Report of the Curator.

E. C. WURTELE  
Recording Secretary



## NOS CONFÉRENCES

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Durant l'année 1931, huit conférences furent faites en notre salle. Voici un résumé des divers sujets qui furent traités :

### En janvier

M. A. Beaugrand-Champagne lut un mémoire sur « L'Ancienne Citadelle de Montréal ».

Le conférencier fit ressortir que, au début de la Nouvelle-France, toutes les fortifications de la région de Montréal furent érigées comme moyen de défense contre une tribu indienne, les Iroquois.

A l'aide d'un plan de la Citadelle de Montréal qu'il avait préparé lui-même, le conférencier nous fit voir la situation et la valeur de cette place de défense, puis il nous raconta différents faits historiques s'y rapportant, parmi lesquels nous citons les suivants :

Cette citadelle qui se trouvait sur la rue Notre-Dame, près de la rue Berri, avait, à l'origine, été érigée pour protéger le moulin à vent bâti à cet endroit par les Messieurs de Saint-Sulpice. Plus tard, les travaux de défense primitifs furent agrandis par l'addition de fortifications extérieures assez considérables.

« Cependant, dit Monsieur Beaugrand-Champagne, ces fortifications auraient été d'une valeur presque nulle comme moyen de défense contre une armée possédant de l'artillerie. Leur peu de valeur au point de

vue défensif en fit négliger l'entretien et, finalement, après la conquête, une partie des fortifications fut détruite. »

Lors de la guerre de 1812, l'état major anglais craignant une invasion de l'armée des Etats-Unis, étudia un projet de reconstruction de la Citadelle, et des plans furent même préparés par les Ingénieurs Royaux. Ce projet de reconstruction fut abandonné presque aussitôt et l'on choisit comme nouveau site l'endroit le plus élevé du Mont-Royal, précisément celui où se trouve actuellement la croix lumineuse. De nouveaux plans furent préparés mais, comme les premiers, ils ne furent jamais mis à exécution. Finalement, non seulement l'ancienne citadelle fut entièrement démolie, mais la terre même de la colline sur laquelle elle était érigée, fut transportée dans l'espace compris entre les rues Notre-Dame, Gosford, Craig et St-Gabriel, et servit à former cette vaste place quadrangulaire qui porte aujourd'hui le nom de « Champ de Mars ».

### En février

Madame Dorothy Warren, du McCord National Museum, nous parla de « L'Abbé Picquet, de la Présentation ».

La conférencière sut esquisser avec art les faits saillants de la vie de l'abbé François Picquet, ce type parfait du missionnaire, à la fois prêtre, colonisateur, soldat et diplomate.

Elle commenta successivement le séjour à Oka de l'abbé Picquet, la fondation par lui du Fort de la Pré-



sensation, aujourd'hui Ogdensburg, N. Y., et elle énuméra les labeurs ardues de ce prêtre valeureux pour garder, sous la domination de la France, les Indiens qu'il avait établis à cet endroit, les luttes de ces derniers avec les membres de leur tribu qui étaient demeurés alliés aux Anglais, de même que ses nombreux et longs voyages entrepris dans le but de faire triompher la Nouvelle-France dans sa lutte contre la Nouvelle-Angleterre.

La conférencière cita le fait, qu'après la Cession, l'on fit offrir à l'abbé Picquet, au nom du Roi d'Angleterre, une pension de 2,000 livres, s'il voulait prêter le serment de fidélité et devenir sujet anglais. Il refusa en ces termes : « Dites à votre Roi que je refuse ce qu'il m'offre, malgré que la ration journalière que je reçois du Roi de France ne se compose que d'une demi-livre de jambon et de deux pains. » Devant ce refus de se soumettre, les autorités anglaises voulurent alors le faire arrêter et le garder comme prisonnier de guerre, mais ce prêtre fougueux et hardi préféra retourner en France et put éviter d'être arrêté en s'allongeant de milliers de milles, c'est-à-dire en suivant la route des Grands Lacs, puis ensuite il descendit le Mississipi jusqu'à la Nouvelle Orléans, d'où il s'embarqua pour la France.

Pour terminer, Madame Warren cita le fait qu'un simple bloc de pierre, avec une inscription, érigée dans une cour de chemin de fer sur les bords de la rivière Oswegotchie, est le seul monument que la florissante ville d'Ogdensburg ait érigé à la mémoire de son fondateur.

**En mars**

Monsieur Téléphore Brassard, notaire, avait choisi comme sujet: « Commentaires sur quelques Chansons de Folklore ». Le conférencier s'attacha à faire ressortir la valeur musicale de nos chansons d'autrefois et l'emprise qu'elles eurent dans notre développement national. « Nos vieilles chansons sont des bijoux, dit-il. Gardons précieusement ces vieux bijoux comme le Château de Ramezay conserve les souvenirs de notre passé et les expose à notre vue, et la seule méthode de conserver nos vieilles chansons c'est de les chanter souvent et, ce soir même, nous allons prêcher par l'exemple en les chantant ensemble. »

Monsieur Brassard tint parole et, après avoir commenté chacune d'elles, il chanta plusieurs chansons du terroir, accompagné au piano par Monsieur Charles Archambault.

Il termina sa conférence en faisant une comparaison fort juste, quoique légèrement malicieuse, entre la musique d'autrefois si mélodieuse et si juste et le jazz turbulent et cacophonique d'aujourd'hui.

**En avril**

Le docteur Frank Oliver Call, D.C.L., avait pris comme sujet: « Le Charme de l'Acadie ».

D'après le savant conférencier, l'attraction que nous ressentons pour l'Acadie provient de trois causes principales: l'héroïsme des races qui l'ont colonisée, la beauté de ses paysages et l'intérêt suscité par les événements historiques qui s'y sont déroulés.

Après avoir développé ces trois points, le docteur Call nous raconta les différentes étapes d'un voyage fait par lui sur les rives du Bas St-Laurent, aux Iles de la Madeleine, au Nouveau-Brunswick, à l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et à la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

La conférence, qui était accompagnée de vues lumineuses, nous fit admirer successivement les restes de campements indiens, de fortifications et de villages bâtis par les Français avant la conquête, sur les bords de la rivière St-Jean, et des paysages photographiés dans les quatre provinces susdites.

Le docteur Call rapporta ensuite quelques-uns des principaux faits historiques qui se sont déroulés dans les Provinces Maritimes parmi lesquels nous soulignons : « La Fondation de Port Royal par les Français » et « L'Etablissement dans les Provinces Maritimes des United Empire Loyalists venant des Etats-Unis ».

### **En mai**

Monsieur Emile Vaillancourt donna lecture d'un très intéressant travail sur « Les Origines Normandes du Canada ». Le conférencier, après avoir rapporté l'établissement des Normands dans le Nord de la France, rappela que l'esprit aventureux des ancêtres qui s'était perpétué chez leurs descendants, porta un grand nombre de ces derniers à venir s'établir dans la Nouvelle France.

Il donna ensuite un aperçu sur les familles normandes qui ont fait souche au Canada et sur le nombre de leurs descendants.

Monsieur Vaillancourt termina sa conférence par le récit d'un voyage fait par lui en Normandie au cours duquel il visita les localités suivantes: Rouen, Caën, Lisieux, Bayeux, Evreux, Alençon, Honfleur et Dieppe.

### **En septembre**

Monsieur Pemberton Smith, secrétaire-trésorier de la Société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique, lut un mémoire intitulé: « Le Fleuve St-Laurent ».

Le conférencier nous fit d'abord le récit d'une croisière faite par lui, entre Montréal et Québec, au cours d'une vacance.

Il nous donna ensuite des aperçus géologiques fort intéressants sur les changements survenus au cours des âges, dans le parcours du St-Laurent. Il souligna, en particulier, le fait que notre fleuve national se déversait autrefois dans le Mississipi et il ajouta fort spirituellement que: « Si la ville de Chicago continue à détourner les eaux du Lac Michigan au moyen de son fameux canal de drainage, il se pourrait fort bien que le St-Laurent reprenne avant longtemps son ancien lit ».

Monsieur Smith termina sa conférence en nous racontant divers incidents de son voyage tels que: Campement sur une des Iles de Contrecoeur, visite du phare à la tête du Lac St-François, soirée de chant et de danses chez une famille « d'habitants », le tout accompagné d'anecdotes et de légendes qui toutes surent intéresser l'assistance au plus haut point.

**En octobre**

Madame Rudolph Jenni avait choisi comme sujet : « Premières Impressions d'Amérique ».

Après avoir raconté ses impressions personnelles, lors de son arrivée dans le Nouveau Monde, Madame Jenni nous donna lecture de lettres et d'extraits d'ouvrages de personnages connus où ces derniers rappellent, eux aussi, les émotions ressenties lors de leur arrivée en Amérique.

Voici les noms des personnes mentionnées au cours de la conférence : Closen, aide de camp de Rochambeau, Vicomte de Châteaubriand et Edouard Herriot.

**En novembre**

Notre soirée annuelle de Folklore eut lieu dans la cuisine spacieuse du Château.

Monsieur Victor Morin, président de la Société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique, expliqua que le programme avait été préparé dans le but de nous rappeler comment se passaient les soirées dans le bon vieux temps.

La vieille cuisine, éclairée par des chandelles ; les murs sur lesquels étaient accrochés des tapis rustiques, des ceintures fléchées, des armes à feu, des flèches, des pièges à loups ; le foyer où pétillait un bon feu qui éclairait la salle de lueurs rougeâtres, aidèrent beaucoup les artistes à créer l'illusion que nous étions revenus deux cents ans en arrière et que nous étions réellement sous le règne de Sa Majesté Louis XIV.



Les artistes au programme étaient :

Le quatuor Alouette composé de MM. Jules Jacob, Roger Filiatrault, André Trottier et Emile Lamarre rendirent avec un immense succès quelques-unes de nos vieilles chansons de « voyageurs », telles que : « Marie-Anne s'en va-t-au Moulin », « Chez le bonhomme Gauthier », « Ah ! Si mon Moine voulait danser » et, finalement « La Chanson du Laboureur », paroles de M. Maurice Morrisette et musique de M. Oscar O'Brien.

M. Fernand Courteau et Madame Anna Courteau jouèrent sur le violon et l'accordéon, quelques vieilles danses canadiennes.

M. Jules Ferland nous raconta des anecdotes ayant comme héros « Les hommes de Chantiers » et « Les Habitants ».

M. Bruno Brunet' joua ensuite des vieilles mélodies canadiennes en se servant d'objets fort disparates qui se trouvaient dans l'appartement, tels que balai, scie, etc.

Tous ces artistes, portant les vieux costumes d'autrefois, furent longuement applaudis.

Après la représentation, les personnes présentes furent invitées à passer dans la salle de réception où le cidre et les « beignes » traditionnels furent servis, et la soirée se termina par le chant de « God Save the King » et « O Canada ».

#### En décembre

Monsieur Henri Letondal avait choisi comme sujet de sa causerie : « La Chanson Française d'au-

jourd'hui ». De cette façon, cette conférence complétait en quelque sorte, celle faite en mars par M. Téléphore Brassard, notaire, sur : « La Chanson Française d'autrefois ».

Monsieur Letondal expliqua ensuite les différents genres de chansons actuellement en faveur tels que : le couplet satirique ou sentimental ; la chanson de music-hall ; la chanson réaliste ; la chanson dramatique ; les chansons de jazz et de rag time ; la chanson de cabarets et, finalement, la chanson d'opérette. Il fit très spirituellement le procès de certains traducteurs maladroits de chansons américaines qui nous arrivent avec des textes absurdes et de mauvais goût et, en plus, remplis de bourdes stupides.

Cette conférence parsemée d'anecdotes, d'imitations d'artistes et d'aperçus originaux sur la chanson parisienne, intéressa au plus haut point un auditoire très nombreux.

Louis FONTAINE

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## OUR LECTURES

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### January 1931

Mr. Beaugrand-Champagne, member of the Society of Architects of the Province of Quebec, gave the opening lecture of the year, "L'Ancienne Citadelle de Montréal". The stone ramparts of a fortress frowning down from the summit of Mount Royal, standing as a challenge to the invader, such would have been the top of Montreal's mountain today, if plans formulated by military strategists about 1814 for the fortification of the City had materialized ! As early as 1660 Montreal was fortified against Indian invasion. This fortification was rebuilt in 1717, when what constituted the City was surrounded by a wall, part stone, three feet thick and thirteen feet high. In 1814, a bill was passed for the demolition of the wall and the military strategists of the time decided to erect a citadel on Mount Royal. Plans were drafted, and submitted for study, but whatever project was held in view was subsequently abandoned. The walls of the fort would have encircled the mountain exactly where the cross stands today.

### February

Mrs. Warren, Assistant Curator of the Ross McCord Museum, read a valuable paper on the subject of a Sulpician Priest, Abbé François Picquet, whose history was entirely new to our Society.

Priest, teacher and soldier, the life of Abbé Picquet was inrolled to an interested audience. For



five years he studied the languages of the Algonquin, Sioux and Huron Indians. Then began his work at the Sulpician Mission at Lake of Two Mountains. His later life at Fort Presentation which was established by him on a site where Ogdensburg now stands, displayed his genius as a soldier and explorer. His zeal on behalf of France against what he considered the English menace, never abated. After the death of Montcalm in 1759, the English offered him an annual income of 2,000 crowns and other concessions if he would become neutral. Picquet replied that he preferred the allowance of the King of France, which was two pounds of bread and half a pound of bacon per day. He left Canada shortly after the fall of Quebec, a disappointed man.

### March

Telesphore Brassard, N. P., urged the preservation of the French Canadian songs — "Our old Chansons Canadiennes are jewels. Let us cultivate these jewels. Let us preserve them piously as they preserve at the Château de Ramezay old things — the Château has them constantly on view. The only method of keeping the Chansons on view is to sing them. Let us sing them !" Constructive suggestions how to preserve the old songs were given by Mr. Brassard, when he advised following the example of the St-Jean-Baptiste Society, which has inaugurated Concerts, with programmes of Canadian songs, also of such men as Victor Morin and Louis Fontaine, who were responsible for programmes of French Canadian songs.

**April**

Dr. Frank Oliver Call, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, again favored us this year with a résumé, beautifully illustrated with lantern slides, of his new book "The Spell of Acadia", rehearsing the diary of a summer vacation when he motored through the country of the old Acadian colony, which comprised not only Nova Scotia, but a part of New Brunswick, Prince Edouard Island, the Magdalen Islands and a section of the shores of the Lower St. Lawrence. The itinerary followed the St. John River, where remnants of Indian camps and French settlements and fortifications may be found.

Prince Edouard Island, or "The Island" as the residents call it, is unique in Canada. Dr. Call described his visit to the old Parliament Buildings, where the founders of the Canadian Confederation held a historical meeting. There are no policemen in uniform guarding the door and visitors are welcomed to inspect the place.

From the island Dr. Call took his audience to Port Royal where Samuel de Champlain, Lescarbot and a party of French pioneers spent the winters of 1605 and 1606. It was at Port Royal that Champlain and members of the group formed "The Order of Good Cheer": the French and their Indian associates would prepare good meals; one was in charge of the food department; the best dishes to be cooked out of wild animal flesh, and of the most delicate fishes of the sea were served. These dinners were served with great pomp, and in this way the long drawn out winter days passed more quickly.

The Theatre of Neptune was built outside the fortifications in 1608. A play was presented in those primitive environments in 1608, which is the birth-place of Canadian literature and drama in North America. Of the history of the Acadians, Dr. Call said it was most fascinating. In describing the tragedy of the "Great disruption", he quoted from Winslow's own diary, to show that he was not inhuman, but sincerely believed that it was his duty to carry out what he considered strict orders.

Concluding with descriptive pictures of Cape Breton, the lecturer brought to a close a most delightful evening "down by the sea".

### May

At least four-fifths of French Canadians are of Norman descent, and they are the descendants of the very Normans who conquered Britain in 1066, Dr. Emile Vaillancourt, of the University of Caen, stated that originally there were 1350 individuals from Normandy who took part in the conquest of Canada following the discovery by Jacques Cartier. Of this number 1150 were men and the rest women. They had 501 descendants in the following generation and according to Dr. Vaillancourt the progeny of these families form the majority of French Canadians today.

### September

After the summer holidays, a lecture from Pemberton Smith Esq. on a holiday trip in a small row boat from Montreal to Quebec, was most appropriate and highly appreciated. Rehearsing the attempts made

by himself and a young friend about 50 years ago, to get an economical dinner at the various Restaurants then available, including "The Silver Dollar Hotel" and the serious business of stocking their small craft with suitable food for the journey, and finally their dropping down stream in the light of the moon one beautiful evening in mid-summer, Mr. Smith delighted his audience. One anxious moment was felt when the young lads, disregarding the advice of an old river man, who warned them of an approaching "blow", were almost capsized in Lake St. Peter. A map of the river illustrated the lecture.

### October

Madame Rudolph Jenni delighted a small but enthusiastic audience with "Premières Impressions d'Amérique". She spoke of the voyages and first impressions of several well known soldiers, writers, and statesmen, including Closen, an aide-de-camp de Rochambault, Count Frontenac, Châteaubriand and Edouard Herriot, who came to Canada after a visit to the United States. Passing down the St. Lawrence on his way back to Europe, Herriot was very much impressed by the evidence on all sides of the faithfulness of the people to traditions of customs and dress brought with them from the old land.

### November

Folklore evening is dear to the hearts of Antiquaries and on the 20th of November many members and their friends wended their way to the old Chateau, to listen, relax and smile. "Ecoute donc, Jos.,

j'va t'dire quelqu'chose", so began the story telling — while candles guttered and glimmered on white-washed walls — and the coals of a late afternoon fire still glowed in the hearth of the old kitchen chimney, down stairs, where long ago "la cuisinière" watched the baking of bread and cooking of viands seasoned with spices brought from old France. Memories manifold would, if they could, speak from the walls of the Chateau on such a night but subdued revelry hushes imagination, and it is of today it speaks and not yester-year. Madame Anna Courteau and her son played a violin and accordeon duo — a cotillon canadien, and the Alouette quartette joined in the singing of terroir songs — the quartette consisted of André Trottier, Roger Filiatreault, Emile Lamarre and Jules Jacob.

### December

December brought the annual meeting with Monsieur Henri Letondal, artistic director and announcer of the provincial radio hour, as the speaker. He delivered a lecture on "The Modern French song". He explained that the modern French song was rather called the Parisian song for Paris was the centre of all musical and literary activities in France. After a brief review of the French song since the Gallic singers until the illustrious times of Bruant, le Chat Noir and le Caveau, the lecturer touched on the modern operetta. He ended his lecture by complimenting the Canadian people in showing good taste by cultivating folk songs.

Kate M. COOPER



## RAPPORTS DES OFFICIERS POUR L'ANNÉE 1931

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### RAPPORT DU PRÉSIDENT

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Montréal, 18 décembre 1931.

Messieurs les Sociétaires,

En dépit des temps difficiles que nous traversons, l'oeuvre de notre Société se continue dans l'atmosphère sereine des souvenirs du passé. Grâce à l'activité du conservateur de notre musée et de son assistant, Messieurs Tremblay et Renaud, nous avons enrichi nos collections d'un grand nombre d'objets du terroir et d'archéologie canadienne, recueillis un peu partout au cours de leurs randonnées. Ces deux officiers ont en même temps commencé une série d'échange de visites avec les conservateurs des musées particuliers qui se trouvent dans plusieurs de nos maisons d'éducation, et ils ont fait profiter de leurs conseils et de leur expérience les organisateurs de ces musées locaux, estimant que c'est un des meilleurs moyens de rattacher le peuple à ses traditions.

D'autre part, nous avons reçu la visite officielle des délégués de l'Association des Musées Britanniques, et je me fais votre interprète pour exprimer à Monsieur Fox notre gratitude à l'endroit du séjour qu'il a fait dans notre musée et des excellents conseils qu'il nous a donnés pour sa plus grande efficacité.

Les rumeurs d'expropriation autour du Chateau de Ramezay sont encore à l'ordre du jour, et nous

avons appris qu'un des projets mis de l'avant préconisait le passage d'un tunnel au-dessous de notre immeuble. Nous nous y sommes vivement opposés, car il nous a semblé que l'exécution de tels travaux pourraient mettre en péril les assises de notre édifice qui est maintenant placé sous la sauvegarde de La Commission des Monuments Historiques de la province de Québec. Nous avons fait aux autorités municipales une suggestion qui aurait pour effet d'éviter ce danger en déplaçant le tunnel projeté, et nous espérons qu'elles trouveront plus rationnel de s'y rendre.

Le premier numéro de la quatrième série de notre publication "*The Canadian Antiquarian*" a vu le jour au commencement de la présente année; nous avons été sensibles à l'accueil flatteur qu'il a reçu, et nous espérons pouvoir faire encore mieux dans l'avenir, de même que reprendre le temps perdu dans les tâtonnements inévitables de publication d'un premier numéro.

Le problème de notre budget se présente toujours avec autant d'acuité; nous avons compté sur la subvention promise par le gouvernement provincial, mais par suite de divers ajournements de force majeure, il ne nous a pas encore été possible de l'encaisser. La subvention des autorités municipales nous a permis de rencontrer nos déboursés jusqu'à ce jour, mais il nous faut nécessairement compter sur l'appui des pouvoirs publics pour solder les dépenses, bien modestes cependant, d'un musée ouvert gratuitement au public et soutenu par le seul dévouement de ses officiers. La crise du chômage se fait sentir ici comme partout ailleurs, mais cette question, toute impérieuse qu'elle

est, ne doit pas nous conduire au chômage des institutions éducatives au nombre desquelles notre Société tient une place enviable.

J'adresse, au nom du Conseil, nos remerciements aux officiers et collaborateurs de notre Société ainsi qu'aux gardiens de notre musée et je les félicite de sa tenue satisfaisante et des commentaires flatteurs que nous en font les visiteurs.

Le tout respectueusement soumis,

Victor MORIN

Président

### REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY

To the President and members of the *Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal*.

As in former years my report refers only to the membership and meetings, the general activities of the Society, being covered by the reports of the President and of the other Officers.

During the year, thirteen new members and one Life Governor were elected and we have lost by death and resignations seventeen members.

The total membership is now as follows:

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Life Governors .. . . .   | 41    |
| Honorary members .. . . . | 6     |
| Ordinary members :        |       |
| Ladies .. . . .           | 24    |
| Gentlemen .. . . .        | 181   |
|                           | <hr/> |
|                           | 205   |
| Total membership .. . . . | 252   |



Nine monthly meetings were held as usual during the season at which the average recorded attendance was: Members, 16; Visitors, 30; Total: 46.

This is an increase of 11 over last year.

E. C. WURTELLE

Recording Secretary

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### REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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To the President and Members of the Concil of the *Antiquarian and Numismatic Society*.

We have now much pleasure in inclosing Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 15th 1931.

Our General Fund compares as follows with 1930:

|                           | 1930     | 1931      |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Subscriptions .. . . . \$ | 865.00   | \$ 905.00 |
| Contribution Box .. . .   | 132.71   | 76.32     |
| Catalogues .. . . .       | 2,591.00 | 2,255.50  |

We were a little disappointed to note besides 3 deaths of active members, the resignation of 14. People in Montreal seem to cancel their charitable subscriptions first in hard times; but in view of the smallness of our annual fee, we cannot but feel that these members have failed to realize the amount of work we are doing for the public. However the cheerful point is that we have 13 new members. We have written off some hopeless members for non-payment and our active list of subscribing members now stands at 205, as compared to 211 last year.



|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Antiquités canadiennes .. .. .   | 147 |
| Antiquités indiennes .. .. .   | 24  |
| Lot de sculptures en bois par Louis Jobin                                  | 50  |
| Outils en bois, etc., de Louis Jobin .. .. .                               | 10  |
| Collection de gouges et de ciseaux de<br>sculpteurs de Louis Jobin .. .. . | 85  |

Je vous prie de me permettre de ne faire que quelques mentions spéciales, car il serait trop long de tout énumérer.

A notre salle de Montréal nous avons ajouté trois gravures originales de Bourne, 1830, non colorées, représentant le Champ de mars, le Port de Montréal et la rue St-Jacques; cela nous en fait quatre sur les six qui existent; cette série non colorée est extrêmement rare, car il est certain que, n'étant pas en couleur, elles n'ont pas eu beaucoup d'attrait pour les acheteurs et que le nombre a dû en être bien limité.

Dans la série colorée il nous en manque une pour la compléter.

A notre collection d'Antiquités Indiennes, nous devons à l'activité inlassable de M. L. A. Renaud de posséder, entre autres, une ancienne plaque en fonte d'un fond de foyer, provenant de la maison du Grand Chef de la Tribu « La Tortue » de la Réserve Indienne d'Oka. Le sujet représente le baptême de Notre-Seigneur par St-Jean-Baptiste, une pierre Totem avec inscription en Iroquois et datée de 1821 qui vient aussi de la maison du même chef; nous avons eu aussi de cette réserve un canot creusé dans un tronc d'arbre et un gros mortier en bois pour moudre le maïs avec double pilon, etc.

De Monsieur E. I. Adney, deux beaux modèles de canots d'écorce. M. Adney a parcouru bien des centaines de milles dans les Réserves Indiennes où il a fait des études spéciales sur ces anciennes embarcations et, sur ce sujet, il est d'une autorité incontestée. Et je ne puis passer sous silence une paire de bracelets Iroquois en argent et une magnifique ceinture en rasade, par les Indiens Cris, qui est de toute beauté.

Parmi les trésors ajoutés à notre collection numismatique, une médaille en argent décernée à un Chef sauvage, en 1820, par la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, extrêmement rare. Nous n'en connaissons qu'un autre exemplaire qui est en Angleterre.

Médaille de Chef Sauvage en argent de 75 mm. avec date 1840 offerte par la Reine Victoria.

Médaille de Chef Sauvage de 60 mm. très rare, du même modèle, mais avec l'Écusson du Prince de Galles et donnée par lui lors de sa visite au Canada, en 1860. Autre médaille de Chef Indien au buste de Georges IV. En 1825, trois des principaux membres de la tribu des Hurons de Lorette furent envoyés en députation en Angleterre auprès de Georges IV; le roi remit à chacun une médaille en vermeil et nous possédons celle qui fut donnée au Chef André Romain, c'est la première qui est sortie de la Tribu, les deux autres y sont encore, et bien jalousement gardées. Nous nous estimons grandement favorisés de posséder cette précieuse relique.

La médaille en bronze de la Société Littéraire et Historique de Québec, qui est très rare, est venue s'a-

jouter à notre collection. Cette pièce était rendue en Hollande. Plusieurs autres vides dans notre collection de billets de banques canadiens ont été remplis.

Nous avons l'avantage d'avoir des amis en dehors de notre ville et même de notre province qui s'intéressent à nous. Ainsi le Lieut.-Colonel Philip A. Moore, de Banff, Alberta, non content de s'être enrôlé comme membre ordinaire et ensuite à titre de Gouverneur à vie, a bien voulu nous faire don de quatre grandes et belles médailles en argent des Traités de Paix avec les Indiens. Ces médailles représentent les Traités Nos 3, 4, 5 et 6. Nous possédons maintenant la collection de médailles de Chefs Sauvages et des Traités de Paix avec eux, la plus belle et la plus considérable qui existe dans l'univers.

M. Georges A. Gillette, de Rochester, N. Y., nous a offert une monnaie rare de Stephen, Roi d'Angleterre, 1135-1154 et M. Henri Hunt, de Pittsburgh, Pa., nous a offert un panneau sur verre coloré reproduisant les armoiries de Claude de Ramezay, onzième gouverneur de Montréal, qui a construit le Château dont nous sommes si fiers.

Deux ceintures fléchées anciennes et deux imitations modernes ont été ajoutées à cette intéressante série.

L'un de nos vice-présidents, M. E.-Z. Massicotte, nous a donné deux belles et rares lithographies en couleur par Goodwin, fameux peintre de scènes de chantiers, etc.: l'une représente le flottage de billots sur une rivière et l'autre, une descente de rapide en chaloupe.



La succession B. Charest, de Montréal, nous a généreusement offert un ancien harmonium, ou petit orgue portatif, qui fut en usage dans la paroisse Ste-Marguerite de Blairfindie, près de l'Acadie, district de St-Jean, jusqu'en 1832, date où il fut remplacé par un orgue à tuyaux.

M. l'abbé Albert Tessier, du Collège des Trois-Rivières, a manifesté l'intérêt qu'il nous porte en nous faisant cadeau de deux anciens grands chandeliers en bois sculpté qui avaient été en usage dans l'ancienne église de Louiseville, et M. le Curé Feréol Jobin, de Varennes, nous a fait don d'un médaillon en pierre qui ornait la façade de l'ancienne église construite en 1780 et démolie en 1883. Cette pierre porte une inscription intéressante et le millésime de 1780. Nous avons également reçu une partie du vitrail qui ornait une des portes de cette ancienne église.

Madame A. W. Strong, de Montréal, nous a offert une magnifique petite machine à coudre, actionnée à la main, datant de 1861.

Nous avons eu l'avantage d'obtenir, après bien des démarches faites par M. L.-A. Renaud, deux énormes serrures en bronze provenant des casernes ou fort de l'Île Ste-Hélène; l'une porte le nom de James Bland. Dans l'almanach des adresses de Doige, 1819, nous trouvons ce nom comme forgeron-serrurier, rue Sainte-Radegonde, aujourd'hui Côte Beaver-Hall.

L'autre serrure avec sa clef énorme, est aussi en bronze et porte le nom de Warwick. Nous trouvons dans le même almanach des adresses de Montréal, « Warwick & Co., Iron Founders, Phoenix Foundry »,

Wellington Street. Dans l'almanach suivant, qui ne fut publié qu'en 1842 par Lovell, nous ne retrouvons plus ces deux noms.

Nous avons eu la bonne fortune d'obtenir une collection unique de l'un de nos artistes canadiens, je veux parler de M. Louis Jobin, sculpteur sur bois, décédé il y a quelques années à Ste-Anne de Beaupré, à l'âge de 86 ans. Nous avons de lui une cinquantaine de morceaux de sculpture, dix outils en bois, etc., et ses gouges et ciseaux de sculpteur au nombre de 85. Tous ces objets seront réunis et conservés comme un seul tout.

Parmi les nombreux objets du terroir que nous avons ajoutés à cette si intéressante collection, je ne ferai mention que d'un rouet à deux roues qui est extrêmement rare. Nous ne connaissons pas de vieilles familles ou de musées qui en possèdent un autre semblable.

Parmi les principaux donateurs d'objets du terroir, etc., je dois mentionner les noms suivants: notre président M. Victor Morin, M. E.-Z. Massicotte, M. Pemberton Smith, M. L.-A. Renaud, Mlle Anna O'Dowd, Révérend Frère Jean, du Collège de St-Césaire et M. l'abbé Albert Tessier, du Collège de Trois-Rivières.

Notre boîte de contributions nous a rapporté la somme de \$76.32 et notre bien dévouée et active gardienne Mlle O'Dowd a vendu 4501 catalogues; c'est plus que satisfaisant pour l'année difficile que nous venons de traverser.

A propos de la vente des catalogues, laissez-moi vous dire que je me suis souvent informé auprès de Mlle O'Dowd de l'impression que créait sur les visiteurs l'arrière partie du Château et les voûtes que les porteurs d'un catalogue sont seuls admis à visiter. Elle m'a toujours affirmé qu'aucun visiteur n'en était revenu désappointé et qu'au contraire, très souvent on lui a exprimé le plaisir qu'on avait eu de voir cette partie du musée, disant que c'était la plus intéressante.

Dans notre cher Château, nous avons continué de faire les changements que nous avons jugés nécessaires pour améliorer et rendre nos exhibits aussi intéressants que possible et je crois que notre musée, tel qu'il est déjà, est bien digne de notre Société et qu'il offre un attrait important pour la métropole du Canada.

Le tout respectueusement soumis,

P. O. TREMBLAY

Conservateur

### RAPPORT DU BIBLIOTHÉCAIRE

Liste des livres reçus depuis le 1er décembre 1930 jusqu'au 30 novembre 1931.

|                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| Quebec .. .. .    | 43 |
| Ontario .. .. .   | 38 |
| E.-U. A. .. .. .  | 42 |
| Allemagne .. .. . | 14 |
| Pologne .. .. .   | 10 |
| France .. .. .    | 12 |





## REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH

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Madam President and Ladies : —

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the 36th Annual Report of the Women's Branch of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal for the year ending March 31st, 1932.

During the past year the Society has held a Reception for Her Excellency, Lady Bessborough, six teas, one annual meeting, four executive meetings and one Nominating Committee meeting.

The last Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Chateau de Ramezay on April 17th, 1931, and was well attended.

The Financial Report and the Secretary's Report were read by the Secretary-Treasurer.

It was moved that Messrs. P. C. Shannon & Son be reappointed honorary auditors for the ensuing year.

The proposed Constitution, drawn up by Mrs. Lighthall and her Committee, was placed before the meeting and passed.

Owing to a few resignations from the Executive, the Nominating Committee presented names to fill the gaps and these were passed by the meeting.

Votes of thanks to the Musicians and Speakers who had so kindly given the Society such pleasure

during the year and to all those others who had helped to make the year a success were passed; there being no further business Mrs. Lyman introduced the Speaker, Dr. Fryer, and after a most interesting lecture the meeting retired to tea.

Miss Elizabeth Monk was the speaker at the Spring meeting of the Society. Her subject "Some Old Quebec Deeds" being of much interest. Mrs. Lyman, the President, introduced the speaker who was given a vote of thanks by Miss Bury. A delightful musical programme was then given and this was followed by tea.

The Society opened their Autumn season with a Tea on October 22nd, at which M. Edouard Carteron, Consul General of France, spoke on "La Victoire de Samothrace". Mme Tarte introduced and Mme Perreault thanked the speaker. After this delightful lecture there was a charming musical programme.

Of great interest to the Society was Mrs. F. C. Warren's lecture on November 20th, on "The Abbé Picquet". Mrs. Lyman presided at the lecture which was followed by a musical and tea.

On December 22nd, M. Henri Dombrowski spoke most interestingly on "Les Romans français sur la Guerre de 1914". Mme Tarte introduced and Mme Duchastel de Montrouge thanked the speaker. Another delightful musical was then followed by tea.

On January 19th, the Society was greatly honoured by a visit from Her Excellency, Lady Bessborough, who had graciously consented to be the Patroness of the Society.

Her Excellency was met by Mrs. Lyman and the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Lyman welcomed Her Excellency in English, Mme Tarte in French, and a bouquet of red roses was then presented by Madame Tarte.

Her Excellency thanked the Society for their welcome to her and said a few charming words in both languages on the subject of the traditions of the two races nowhere more in evidence than in such an historic place as the Chateau. She remarked, too, that she herself was French and that her sons represented both nations.

The badge of the Society was presented to Her Excellency by Mrs. Lyman and also a wooden horse and berlot of Canadian craftsmanship for her baby son was presented by little Michel de Martigny on behalf of the Society.

All the members present had the honour to be presented to Her Excellency and Mlle Sainte-Marie gave some piano selections.

Her Excellency accompanied by members of both the Men's and Women's Committees then made a tour of the Chateau de Ramezay.

M. Henri Hébert, the well known sculptor, gave a most instructive lecture on his sculpture, on February 16th. Mme Tarte introduced the speaker. After a charming musical programme the meeting adjourned to tea.

Professor E. R. Adair, on March 16th, gave the Society a novel rendering of the story of Dollard des Ormeaux. Mrs. Lyman introduced the speaker and

Miss Bury gave a vote of thanks. A delightful musical programme followed the lecture. Sir Andrew Macphail gave a brief address on the aims of the Repertory Theatre and tea was served.

At all these meetings Mme Bourgeois arranged the musical programmes, which so added to the pleasure of the Society and Mrs. Springle was in charge of and presided over the teas.

Besides the \$50.00 rent to the Men's Society, the insurance on some furniture and the paying for the cleaning of the Chateau, the Women's Branch was able through it's efforts of last season to give over to the Men's Society for the "Chateau de Ramezay Building Maintenance Fund" \$1,270.36, this being the sum, with interest, collected during the Campaign.

On account of several resignations and some members being dropped owing to non-payment of dues, the membership now stands at approximately 200. Several new members were elected.

The thanks of the Society are due to all those who, through their help and generosity, have made the year a successful one.

The Society is especially grateful to the speakers and musicians who have given them so much pleasure and interest during the year.

The Speakers have already been mentioned in this report, the following are the musicians who also gave their services to the Society : —

Mrs. Conrad Manseau, Mr. Paul Doyon, Mlle Alice Sainte-Marie, Mrs. Franklyn West, Mr. Salvator Issaurel, Mlle Adrienne Poitevin, Mme Emile Bru-

chési, Mlle Germaine Denis, Mme Paul Baby, Mlle Annette Lasalle, Mme Oscar Beaudoin, Mr. Lucien Sicotte, Miss Caro Molson, Mr. Armand Gauthier, Mme Arthur Laurendeau.

I wish to thank the Men's Society for their co-operation throughout the year; the Press for their constant support; Mr. P. C. Shannon for again auditing the books of the Society. The Willis Piano Co. for the loan of a piano for each meeting, and Mr. B. Bailargeon for the free cartage of the piano; Mr. Bernadet for the loan of palms and ferns for the meetings and Mr. Desbaillets, of the Ritz Carlton Hotel, for giving a room, rent free, for all Committee meetings.

In closing I wish to say how much I have enjoyed my work with the Society and how grateful I am to Mrs. Lyman and her committee for their kindness and help to me during the past year and I much regret that, owing to my other work, I must resign as secretary-treasurer to the Society.

I also wish to apologize to the Members of the Society for any mistake made during the year and thank them for their support and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted.

PHYLLIS C. ABBOTT

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## TROIS GÉNÉREUX DONATEURS

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HENRY JAMES TIFFIN  
HENRY HERBERT LYMAN  
ROBERT WALLACE McLACHLAN

---

 I la sympathie du public envers nos musées ne se manifeste pas encore en notre pays au même degré que chez nos voisins des Etats-Unis, il nous fait plaisir de signaler au moins d'heureuses exceptions au bénéfice de notre Château de Ramezay. Rendons aujourd'hui grâce à trois de ces bienfaiteurs.

Le premier en date est M. Henry James Tiffin qui nous faisait cadeau, par acte notarié du 15 octobre 1897 « en vue de promouvoir la diffusion de la science et de la littérature parmi ses concitoyens de la Cité de Montréal » de sa collection de livres, cartes, gravures, statues, médailles, documents, monnaies, œuvres d'art, garnitures, ameublement et autres objets destinés à former le noyau d'une bibliothèque publique au bénéfice de la population de Montréal, sous le nom de « Bibliothèque Tiffin » quant aux livres, et sous celui de « Collection Tiffin » quant aux monnaies et médailles.

L'intention du donateur a été remplie en versant les volumes à la Bibliothèque Municipale de Montréal, maintenant ouverte au public, en échange du titre de propriété du Château de Ramezay et en exposant les pièces de numismatique dans notre cabinet de mé-



dailles, conjointement avec la collection McLachlan, ce qui constitue la plus complète exhibition canadienne de ce genre.

M. Henry Herbert Lyman nous a gratifiés, par son testament du 15 novembre 1911, modifié le 27 mars 1914, d'un legs de \$10,000.00 destiné à l'acquisition du Château de Ramezay et à sa conservation comme relique permanente de l'Ancien Régime et musée d'Archéologie. Le vœu du testateur est aujourd'hui rempli par la cession de cet édifice historique faite à notre Société le 29 janvier 1929 et par la création d'un bureau de Syndics, chargés de veiller au maintien du musée ainsi qu'au soin de ses collections.

Les richesses numismatiques accumulées par M. Robert Wallace McLachlan au cours de 60 années de recherches persistantes faisaient depuis longtemps l'envie des collectionneurs. Notre société en faisait l'acquisition à un prix de faveur par acte du 19 octobre 1922, et, dans son testament préalable du 25 novembre 1921, M. McLachlan avait substitué les biens de sa succession en faveur des Syndics de la Société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique de Montréal pour la conservation et l'augmentation de cette collection.

Nous reproduisons ci-après le texte de la donation Tiffin, le legs du testament Lyman qui nous concerne et le testament McLachlan, avec l'expression de notre gratitude à la mémoire de ces trois généreux bienfaiteurs. Puissent-ils avoir bientôt des émules afin que le musée du Château de Ramezay justifie pleinement notre devise nationale « *Je me souviens* ».

VICTOR MORIN

**DEED OF TRUST**

between H. J. TIFFIN

and THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

ON THIS FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER  
One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED NOTARY for  
the Province of Quebec, residing and practising in the  
City of Montreal.

APPEARED: HENRY JAMES TIFFIN, of the  
city of Montreal, Gentleman, called the Donor, and the  
HONORABLE CHARLES GEORGE BABY, a Privy  
Council of Her Majesty in Canada and one of the  
retired judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for  
Lower Canada, WALTER DRAKE, esquire, Financial  
Agent, ROUER ROY, Esquire, Queens' Counsel and  
City Attorney, JAMES CORISTINE, Esquire, Mer-  
chant, JAMES MORGAN, Esquire, Merchant, LOUIS  
LABERGE, Esquire, Medical Superintendant Health  
Department, HUGH GRAHAM, Esquire, Proprietor,  
« The Star » and LUCIEN HUOT, Esquire, advocate,  
all of Montreal, hereinafter called the Trustees; and  
the NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,  
a body corporate having its place of business in the  
City of Montreal, hereto represented by the Honorable  
George Baby by virtue of a resolution passed at a  
meeting of its Council held at the Château de Ramezay  
on the 18th December 1896, hereinafter called the  
*Society*.

WHO HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS :

The said Donor, in view of promoting the diffu-  
sion of science and literature among his fellow citi-

zens of the City of Montreal, by these presents, doth give and donate, by gift *inter vivos*, unto said Trustees hereto present and accepting thereof, and who have been appointed, by mutual understanding, between the Donor and said Society, and whose appointment and successorship shall continue forever, with right of appointing their own successors, all that collection of books, maps, pictures, statutes, models, documents, coins, works of art, fixtures, furniture and other objects belonging to him, and now contained in the Château de Ramezay, at said Montreal, the whole as per inventory thereof hereto attached and consisting of about among other objects, ( ) hundred volumes, the whole being intended to form the nucleus of a public library for the benefit of the population of said City of Montreal, and are hereby declared by said Donor to be forever *insaisissables* and are donated under the conditions following:

The said Society for and on behalf of the said Trustees shall, at all times, keep the said donated property properly housed and cared for, and the books shall be known forever as "The Tiffin Library", (Bibliothèque Tiffin), and the coins and medals forever as "The Tiffin Collection" (Collection Tiffin) : and the said Society shall make every effort in their power, consonant with the objects of their incorporation, to further the advance of the object of the Donor as hereinabove stated.

Full lists of said property donated shall be forthwith made and rules fixed for their constant tenure in future and, as soon as the Society's revenue shall permit, complete catalogue of the same shall be made.

Proper rules shall be made and kept about the admission of the public to books and objects so as to properly safeguard the same from theft and injury. Suitable provisions against fire, shall, at all times, be made and insurance, to the satisfaction of said Trustees, be taken out. The Trustees shall meet, at least annually, and examine the said property in such manner as they may deem just, or they may depute some person to do so.

A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Society and of the powers and regulations of said Trustees shall be, at all times, kept framed in a conspicuous place, in the rooms of the Society.

Should the corporation of the City of Montreal decide to grant a subsidy or subsidies for the creation or encouragement of a public library, the said Trustees, conjointly with the said Society, shall have the right to enter into negotiations with said corporation to secure said subsidy or subsidies for the benefit of such public library on such terms and condition as may be agreed upon with said Corporation.

Should, however, said subsidy or subsidies be granted to some other institution or corporation and in the event of the working of the present library being rendered difficult or inefficient, for any cause, the said Trustees, with the consent of the Society, obtained by a duly passed resolution thereof, shall have the right to transfer, assign and make over to such other institution or corporation, for such consideration as may be accepted by the parties concerned, all the books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, instruments, furniture and other effects which they may, at the

time possess; and also any other movable or immovable property of any kind and nature, the proceeds thereof to be used for promoting and developing the new library, in order to give better accomodation to the public in general; it being understood and agreed however, that the said new library shall be a public library and free of charges and shall be located in a central place, the selection of which will be entirely with the said Trustees, to the best convenience of the City, and for such purpose, the said Trustees shall be considered in law to be the sole and full proprietors of the herein donated books, manuscripts, effects, and movables and immovable property, with full power to sell, bargain, donate and dispose of the same in all ownership, in the manner aforesaid.

Said library shall not contain any books, manuscripts, periodicals, pictures, objects or newspapers of an immoral character and it shall be absolutely within the discretion of the Trustees to refuse any works which they may consider unsuitable for the purpose of the present Trust.

Should the said society cease to exist or be unable to administer the present trust from any cause, then the said trustees shall have the sole control and administration of all the said property donated in trust for the Society, with the object of carrying out its objects and those of the Donor. In the event of any of the trustees refusing to act, resigning, or being removed by death, absence of other good cause, or ceasing to be members of the society, the remaining trustees or trustee shall have the right to replace him, either unanimously, or by a majority of votes, by deed of appointment or any other legal document, but such replacement shall be made out of the members, life



members, governors or officers of said society, unless it should cease to exist.

Said Trustees shall have full power as to representing said Society for the administration aforesaid and efficient gestion of said property and library, and for the purpose they may, if they see fit, divide the various functions incumbent on them, between themselves, appoint committees, make by-laws and regulation, fix quorums, add to their number and make all such provisions as may be deemed necessary, and shall have all the legal powers allowed by law to Trustees, but it is well understood between all the parties herein concerned, that the said Trustees are not to be, in any way, responsible beyond their own acts and deeds (*faits et promesses*).

In order to continue the long standing harmony which has prevailed between the English speaking and French speaking members of the Society, and to apply it to the present donation, the Trustees shall, at all times, consist of an equal number of English speaking origin and of French speaking origin.

DONE AND PASSED AT MONTREAL, under number one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four of my records; and after due reading thereof, the appearers have signed with the undersigned Notary.

(Signed) G. BABY, Pres. N. & A. Society.

“ WALTER DRAKE

“ ROUER ROY, Vice President

“ HUGH GRAHAM

“ JAMES CORISTINE

“ JAMES MORGAN

“ DR. L. LABERGE

(Signed) H. J. TIFFIN

“ LUCIEN HUOT

“ NAP. THÉORET, N. P.

A true copy of the original minute hereof remaining of record in my office.

(Signed) NAP. THÉORET, N.P.

\* \* \*

*NOTA. — Six of these Trustees having died in the interval of thirty one years, our President requested the two surviving members, Lord Atholstan (formerly Hugh Graham, Esquire, proprietor of The Star) and James Morgan, Esquire, to proceed with new appointments in accordance with the provisions of the above deed, which was done by the following instrument:*

### APPOINTMENT

by

**LORD ATHOLSTAN et al.**

of

**Messrs VICTOR MORIN et al.**

as Trustees of the Tiffin gift

On this nineteenth day of the month of October in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Before Me LUCIEN MORIN, the undersigned notary public for the province of Quebec, in Canada, residing and practising in the city of Montreal, in the said province.

### CAME AND APPEARED : —

The Right Honourable Lord Atholstan (formerly Sir Hugh Graham), proprietor of *The Montreal Daily Star*, and Mr. James Morgan, merchant, both residing in the said city of Montreal; herein acting in their



quality of sole surviving trustees appointed by the late Henry J. Tiffin under a certain deed of donation in trust executed before Napoléon Théoret, notary, the fifteenth of October eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Which appearers have declared :—

That by the deed of donation above mentioned they have been appointed, jointly with the Honourable Charles George Baby, Messrs. Walter Drake, Rouer Roy, James Coristine, Louis Laberge and Lucien Huot, as trustees to manage and dispose of the gift of a certain library or collection of books, maps, medals and other properties known by the name of "Tiffin Library" for the benefit of The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, the same being intended for the foundation of a public library in Montreal.

That it is provided in the said deed that such vacancies in the said trust which might be caused by death, resignation or otherwise should be filled by the trustees remaining in office, out of the members of the said society, with the same powers as those mentioned in the said deed, taking care however to preserve in as much as possible the equality between the french and english speaking elements.

That six of the said trustees being dead, namely the said Charles George Baby, Walter Drake, Rouer Roy, James Coristine, Louis Laberge and Lucien Huot, the said appearers, being the remaining trustees in office, do hereby appoint the following persons in their place and stead so as to constitute the full Board of Trustees under the terms of the said deed of donation, to wit :—

Mr. Victor Morin, notary, president of The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, Sir Hormisdas Laporte, wholesale merchant, The Honourable Gaspard DeSerres, Legislative Councillor, and Mr. Ludger Gravel, merchant, all of the said city of Montreal, as representing the french speaking element, and Messrs. William D. Lighthall, advocate and past president of the said Society, and Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E. Lyman, insurance broker, also of the said city of Montreal, to form the english speaking element together with the present appearers. The newly appointed trustees are all members of the said Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal and are six of the Board of Trustees of the said Society.

TO THESE PRESENTS INTERVENED : —

Messrs. Victor Morin, Sir Hormisdas Laporte, The Honourable Gaspard DeSerres, Ludger Gravel, William D. Lighthall, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E. Lyman above named and qualified, who declared to accept the said office of trustees which has been conferred upon them, with all the powers and subject to the obligations mentioned in the said deed of donation.

And immediately the said James Morgan, having expressed his wish to retire from the said office of trustee, has given his resignation as such which has been accepted by the other trustees in office, and, proceeding to fill the vacancy caused by such resignation, the said trustees have appointed Mr. Pemberton Smith, insurance broker, of the said city of Montreal, also a member of the said society and of its board of trustees, to fill the said vacancy as one of the english speaking element.

## AND IMMEDIATELY INTERVENED ALSO : —

The said Pemberton Smith above named and qualified, who declared to accept the said office of trustee thus conferred upon him, with all the powers and subject to all the obligations mentioned in the said deed.

THUS DONE AND PASSED in the said city of Montreal, on the day, month and year hereinabove firstly written, under the number four thousand one hundred and seventy-seven of the repertory of the notarial deeds of Me LUCIEN MORIN, the undersigned notary.

And after due reading to the said parties, they have signed these presents in the presence of the said notary who has also signed.

(Signed) ATHOLSTAN

“ JAMES MORGAN

“ VICTOR MORIN

“ G. DESERRES

“ LUDGER GRAVEL

“ H. LAPORTE

“ W. D. LIGHTHALL

“ PEMBERTON SMITH

“ WALTER E. LYMAN

“ LUCIEN MORIN, Notary

TRUE COPY of the original hereof remaining of record in the office of the undersigned notary.

(Signed) LUCIEN MORIN, Notary

**EXTRACT FROM THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT**

of the late

**HENRY HERBERT LYMAN**

(Probated in the Superior Court, Montreal, the 12th June 1914.)

Should the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society succeed in raising a sufficient fund to purchase from the City the Château de Ramezay to be forever preserved as a permanent relic of the Old Regime and a Museum of Articles of Antiquarian interest, a sum of \$10,000.00 may be paid from my estate for this purpose, so long as a proper endowment has been secured and the property is held by responsible trustees who shall have no power to raise money upon it or hypothecate it in any way and that the property and collections are kept adequately insured.

(Signed) **HENRY HERBERT LYMAN**

74 McTavish Street

15th Nov. 1911.

Corrected,

27th March 1914.

\* \* \*

**LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT**

of the late

**ROBERT WALLACE McLACHLAN**

(Probated in the Superior Court, Montreal, the 14th May, 1926)

Montreal, 25th November, 1921.

I, Robert Wallace McLachlan, Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court, in and for the Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, now residing at 310 Landsdowne Avenue, in the City of Westmount, declare this to be my last will and testament.

I hereby cancel all former wills I have made, specially one made or drawn up by and signed before Charles Cushing, Notary Public, in the year 1883.

1. After making provision for the payment of my just and lawful debts, I leave and bequeath to my wife, Elizabeth Weir, the usufruct of the whole of my estate during her lifetime, 2. and on her death to my daughter, Inez Weir McLachlan, wife of Shirley Green-shields Dixon, this revenue to be for her own use and not to form part of any community of property that may exist between her and her said husband.

3. and on her death, it is my wish that the whole of my estate be formed into a trust fund, the revenue of which is to be applied to the augmentation and care of my collection of coins, to be hereafter known as "The McLachlan Numismatic Collection", provided that the Ten thousand Dollars arranged to be paid for the collection shall have all been paid up.

The trust to be held by the Trustees of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

And for the due execution of this will, I hereby appoint the Royal Trust Company, together with my said wife and daughter and the President to the said Antiquarian and Numismatic Society for the time being, giving them authority to sell and dispose of any real estate that I may die possessed of.

I hereby also extend the powers of my executors beyond the time limited by law until the final winding up of the estate.

(Signed) R. W. McLACHLAN

NOTA.—The « arrangement » referred to in the above will, regarding the \$10,000.00 to be paid for the collection therein referred to, was completed later by the following deed:



**AGREEMENT**  
**FOR LEASE AND SALE OF A NUMISMATIC COLLECTION**  
between  
**Mr. R. W. McLACHLAN et uxor**  
and  
**THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**  
**OF MONTREAL**

On this nineteenth day of the month of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Before Me VICTOR MORIN, the undersigned, notary public for the Province of Quebec, in Canada, residing and practising in the city of Montreal, said province,

CAME AND APPEARED :—

Mr ROBERT WALLACE McLACHLAN civil employee, residing at No. 4412 of Ste-Catherine street West, in the city of Westmount, and Dame ELIZABETH WEIR, his wife separate as to property by virtue of their marriage contract executed at Montreal, in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, residing with him at the same place and by him duly authorized for the purposes hereof.

PARTIES HERETO OF THE FIRST PART;

And THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL, a corporation duly constituted by an act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, herein represented and acting by WILLIAM DOUW LIGHTHALL, Esq. Doctor of Laws, advocate, and King's Counsel, residing at No. 14, Murray Avenue, in the city of Westmount, the President of the

said society and of its Board of Trustees, and as such duly authorized for the purpose hereof by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Council of the said society held on the twelfth of September last, ratified and confirmed by another resolution adopted at a meeting of the said society held on the fifteenth day of the same month, and further authorized by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Trustees of the said society held on the seventeenth of October instant, certified copies of which resolutions shall remain hereto annexed signed by the said officer and by the undersigned notary *ne varientur*.

#### PARTY HERETO OF THE SECOND PART

Which parties hereto have declared that they have made the following agreement, to wit:

1° The parties hereto of the first part do hereby cede and assign, by way of lease, unto the party hereto of the second part, accepting thereof, their complete numismatic collection, consisting of coins, medals and tokens and the cabinets containing the same, as well as their numismatic library and the dies, cuts, views and generally all accessories of the said collection, as presently delivered by the parties hereto of the first part to the party hereto of the second part and whereof an inventory will be prepared at once, under the supervision of Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, representing the parties of the first part and L. A. Renaud, representing the party of the second part, and will be signed in duplicate by the said representatives and by the parties hereto and the undersigned notary *ne varietur*, as soon as completed, and a duplicate will be preserved by each of the two parties to this deed;



2° The price fixed by the parties of both parts as the value of the said collection is established at ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) though it is held that its real value is twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), and the rent is based on the interest of six per cent (6%) per annum on the said sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) or any balance remaining due thereon at any time, in virtue of the promise of sale herein contained, the whole starting from the first day of October instant, payable semi-annually; all payments to be made at the residence of the said parties of the first part;

3° This lease is made for the term of ten years to be accounted from the first day of October;

4° During the term of this lease, the party of the second part will have the right to purchase the collection presently under lease, at the price of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) and it binds itself to purchase the same and to pay the said price by annual instalments of one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) each, the first instalment whereof has been paid at the execution hereof and the next one will become due on the first day of October one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, with the right of anticipating any such payments at any time;

5° The party of the second part will keep the said collection insured in favour of the said parties of the first part against fire, theft and other accidents for the sum of twenty-thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) and will keep such insurance in force during the existence of the present agreement;

6° During the term of this lease, the said collection will be under the joint supervision of the said R. W. McLachlan and of the said L. A. Renaud; this latter, representing the said society, may be changed upon resolution duly adopted by the latter;

7° When the said society shall have fully paid to the parties of the first part or to the survivor of them or to their heirs or representatives, the said sum of ten thousand dollars and all rents due upon the same up to the time of such payment, it will be entitled to the full ownership of the said collection without the necessity of any further title, the final receipt of such payment being sufficient to confirm its title thereto;

8° Should the said society fail at any time to pay any instalment of the said rent, or any instalment of the capital price of same, within a delay of sixty days after they are respectively due, or any renewal of insurance thereon in proper time to maintain the validity of such insurance, the said parties of the first part or the survivor of them or their heirs or representatives, as the case may be, will have the right to cancel the present lease and promise of sale and to resume possession of the whole said collection whereupon all payments made under this agreement will be forfeited in favor of the parties of the first part, by a mere notice in writing addressed to the said party of the second part giving it a final delay of thirty days to comply with such obligation, after which the present lease and promise of sale will become null and void, if they have not so complied within the said delay. But the said parties of the first part including

the survivor, heirs or representatives will have the right to extend said delay at their option for any such payment;

9° In case however the said cancellation would be enforced after payment made by the said society of one half of the price fixed for the said sale, it will be entitled to retain a proportion of the said collection corresponding to the capital payment thus made, said proportion to be established by the two representatives of the said parties hereto of both parts as above mentioned.

10° The costs of these presents and of a copy for each of the two parties hereto will be paid by the said society.

THUS DONE and passed at the said city of Montreal, on the day, month and year hereinabove firstly mentioned, under the number eighteen thousand five hundred and forty-eight of the repertory of the notarial deeds of Me VICTOR MORIN the undersigned notary.

And after due reading the parties hereto have signed these presents in presence of the undersigned notary who has also signed.

(Signed) R. W. McLACHLAN

“ ELIZABETH WEIR McLACHLAN

“ W. D. LIGHTHALL

“ VICTOR MORIN, N. P.

TRUE COPY of the original hereof remaining of record in the office of the undersigned notary.

(Signed) VICTOR MORIN, N.P.

## ARTICLES AND ESSAYS

## THE PASSING OF THE SAILING SHIP\*

**I**N writing about sailing ships, I should state that this paper is largely made up from historical researches, for I have never crossed the ocean on a sailing ship in all my life. But my father, when he came across from the Old Country, came in a sailing ship; I once very nearly made the trip, but didn't; (and have regretted all my life that I didn't). And when I was a youngster at Quebec, the river every summer used to be filled with sailing ships. The little "Block Piers", (made especially for loading timber ships) and lining both sides of the river, still stand as they were: — except that the waves and the ice have battered them, and the green weeds of the earth have covered them, and the winds and the rain have rotted them; yet there they lie, unnoticed by the large steamers passing up and down, waiting for the hand of time to remove them from the ken of man.

Trade has its Adventures, as well as Love and War. And whenever you have a dominating trade, that lasts for a prolonged period in any location, you produce a lot of "Folk Lore".

It was the wish, as a good Spaniard, to find a shorter route for Spain's growing trade with India,

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\* A lecture read by the author before the members of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society.

See plates I and II.

that drove Columbus out over the uncharted Atlantic in 1492.

It was the hope that he was on the brink of discovering a new passage into China, (and so give France the golden opportunity of developing a rival Chinese trade) that led La Salle to christen his settlement of La Chine, Lachine.

It was the necessity and the desire to expand Canada's first dominating trade, the Fur trade, that led the members of the old Beaver Club of Montreal, (that club that had for the motto of its members the words, "Fortitude in Distress") out across the great lone land of the Canadian North West. That drove Wm. Magillivray out to the farther shores of Lake Superior; that led Peter Skene Ogden across the Rockies down as far as Utah; that inspired Simon Fraser to take his memorable and exciting canoe trip down the Fraser River; that encouraged Alexander Mackenzie to go down the great Mackenzie river up to the Arctic ocean, and to leave his mark at Bella Coola as the first white man to fight his way across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast.

Tonight, Mr. President, we are only going back to the nineteenth century. For during this nineteenth century, the carrying trade of the High Seas by sailing ship reached its apex of glory; and towards the close of the same century, was gradually crowded out of existence by its new and husky rival, steam.

When Columbus crossed the Atlantic in 1492, he made but a poor display of seamanship. Jacques Cartier, in 1534, was miles ahead of him in the science



of navigation. By 1588, Sir Francis Drake, with his little vessels, could literally "sail rings" around the mighty ships of the Spanish Armada. And, by the beginning of the 19th century, the three masted ship had become the standard of the seas. As the century wore on, the barque, (square sails only on fore and main, fore-and-aft sails on the mizen) became the popular rig. She handled better before the wind, sailed equally well with a beam wind, and cost somewhat less in size of crew.

With the development of the Chinese Tea Trade, (closely followed by the Australian wool trade) and roughly about 1860 to 1870, the sailing ship attained to its very uttermost peak of glory. The famous Tea Clippers of that period were built primarily for speed; for on the long home run, the first arrivals got the best prices. To quote Miss Fox-Smith about the "Tea Trade":

"It meant the old Pagoda Anchorage at Foochow thronged with the fairest and fleetest ships mankind ever planned so long as he relied on the winds of God to carry him and his merchandise over seas.

"It meant such an assemblage of lovely ships as the world has never seen: — unless indeed it were in the harbours of the Antipodes and in the London River when the wool trade was at its zenith."

These were the days when these famous three-masted clippers, with lofty spars, towering sails, and yacht shaped hulls, were truly the "Queens of the Seas". And then the trade died; killed by the opening of the Suez Canal, and by its vigourous inexorable



rival, "Steam". But, with the "Passing of the Sailing Ship", the real romance of the high seas died also.

In our own Canada, in the 19th century, the Fur Trade had been supplanted, as the leading or dominating trade of the country, by the "White Pine" Trade. Even as late as 1890, you will find by reference to trade records, that the exports of timber far exceeded the exports of grain, or anything else. The timber was shipped in the log, first barked and cut square with a broad axe; and called for a special class of ship, known as "Timber Drogher", always looked down upon by the clippers who sailed the seven seas of the world; for the "Timber Drogher" only made the comparatively short Atlantic voyage. These carried their hall mark on the nose: for in the bow were cut four large square ports; two at the water-line level; two higher up. The process was to open up the lower two, and push and haul the great logs into the hold through these ports. As the vessel sank to her load water line, these two ports would be replaced, caulked, and given a coat of tar; the two upper ports would then be opened and the rest of the cargo worked in through them. You people do not know anything about white pine today. You can go to any city lumber dealer and buy white pine boards, but the best you can buy will be small, with more or less branch knots. Canada, before Confederation, abounded in primeval Pine Forests; monarchs of the woods, which grew from 80 to 100 feet in height before the branches began. The square log of pine, so many thousands of which were shipped, would often run to 80 feet in length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet in width, and had to be absolutely clear of *any* knots, to be graded "first class". This old Canadian

white pine was the finest working wood the world has ever known. In the words of the poet,

“It cuts like cheese;

But wears like iron for things like these.” —

You cannot find a single one of these primeval groves of pine trees in Canada today. They have all been cut down and shipped away.

So great a hold had this white pine trade obtained upon Canada before Confederation, that a good part of our Folk Lore, and many of our Folk Songs, come to us directly from it.

You are all familiar with Willis’ “Canadian Scenery”, published in London in 1842. It contains many steel engravings by Bartlett, shewing all the towns on the St. Lawrence as far up as Lake Ontario; and the towns on the Ottawa river. There is hardly one sketch of these river towns, (and there are many sketches) but shows the great timber rafts floating down stream as part of the sketch.

In the construction of sailing ships, much pine was used; and so early in the 19th century Canada became closely connected with the ship building industry; and ship yards were set up in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. And at the close of the century, when the sailing ship trade was dying, and the white pine trade was dying too, both trades were drawn very closely together in their latter years.

In 1824 a Scotchman named Charles Wood came over from Glasgow and built an enormous vessel on the Island of Orleans, which he named the “Columbus”. The ordinary three masted ship then ran in size from

600 to 1000 tons: this vessel when completed, weighed 3690 tons. The peculiarity of the "Columbus" was that her hull was constructed entirely of white pine logs — and she carried a cargo of timber besides. Charles Wood had her fitted with four masts; and sailed her over to London; where, after first discharging her cargo of timber, the hull was broken up and sold also.

So successful was this venture, that Wood came over again in 1825, and built a still larger vessel of the same type, of 5294 tons; which he named the "Baron of Renfrew". But her voyage was not nearly so successful; she got into a storm and went ashore near the famous Goodwin Sands, where her hull came to pieces from the pounding of the waves; and the shores of France and Flanders were littered for miles with her pine logs.

The records of the 19th century have many names of clipper ships that became world famous: and one of the most famous of these, the "Marco Polo", that proudly bore for a while the name of "the fastest ship in the world", was built at Marsh Creek in Courteney Bay, New Brunswick, in 1850. She was rather a freak type: and attempts to duplicate her successes by copying her model failed. She made her first run with timber to Liverpool in 15 days; (fast time for a sailing ship!) where she was twice sold, the second time to the famous Black Ball line of passenger packets running to Australia. Her first captain under the Black Ball flag was James Nichol Forbes, a Scotchman from Aberdeen. Captain Forbes was so taken with her lines, that he began to boast that he would be back from Melbourne in six months! This then seemed

utterly impossible; and everybody laughed at him. But to the surprise of the shipping world, he was back in the London river in five months and twenty-one days ! Forbes was a competent and daring captain. Something of his character may be gathered from his boast about what he intended to do on his second trip. Forbes said, "Last trip I astonished the world. This trip, I intend to astonish the Powers of Haven above !" On this second trip, the "Marco Polo" logged a record run of 364 miles under sail in one day.

It is the intention of this paper, Mr. President, to note certain analogies or similarities as between the sailorman, and the Canadian white pine lumber jack or shanty man, during the 19th century. To begin with, both were adventurous trades. Adventure always calls for a certain resolution of the soul. Adventures today are mental and mechanical. That is to say, a man's life depends on his courage, and on the perfect condition of whatever mechanical device he is using. Both the sailorman and the lumber jack required the same courage; but beyond that their lives depended, in a crisis, on their physical endurance, and promptness, and self control: on mind and body both trained to the finest point of alert co-ordination. The lumber jack was commonly called a "shanty man"; the song leader on the sailing ship was also and always called the "shantyman". Both classes used to sing at their work. And there is a marked similarity of type between the "paddle songs" of the Canadian lumber jack; (which you are all familiar with) and the songs of the sea. The leader sings one line alone — and then the

chorus comes roaring back with the words of the second line in reply. This is common to both sets of songs.

I am going to digress for a moment from the sailing ships; and ask you to imagine yourselves back in the old city of Quebec in 1888.

Quebec was different. As far as eye could see, both shores would be lined with ships, in some spots moored two and three abreast. St. Peter Street, and the lower town, abounded with ship chandler's stores and sail lofts. Champlain Street was one of the most dangerous streets in the world, the home of many "Crimps", (or Shanghai men, as some call them) whose vocation and pleasure was to hit a young man over the head; and then ship him overseas when occasion arrived. And all along both shores, (which displayed half a mile of mud at low tide, but were covered with water at high tide), there were strewn thick, quantities after quantities of white pine logs. The incessant sound of the broad axe rose through the warm summer air on every side; as the shanty men worked at "Brightening" the muddy sides of the logs. (This operation was similar to sharpening the soiled point of a lead pencil; the pen knife removes just enough of the outside to show the clean bright wood again). And there was a certain music in this sound. A white pine log, when struck by the axe, gives forth a clear "musical note". (You all know the instrument played in vaudeville shows, called the "Xylophone". The music is produced by striking carefully attuned pine blocks with a hammer !). And, here and there, would arise in the distance the occasional hail or cry of the



culler ; as a group of four or five armed with cant hooks worked to turn a heavy log over, so as to expose the muddy side to be "broadaxed". Both the air and the words used were undoubtedly borrowed from the sea.

"Away, Way-oh !"

They were the legitimate successors of the old "*Cou-reurs de bois*", these lumber jacks ; and they formed a class by themselves. For them, neither the close air of the cities, nor the monotony of the farm. In October, they were off to their winter's work in the woods. They congregated in Ottawa, to be sorted out for their different jobs. And for ten days, Ottawa was practically in the possession of the shanty men. They would march in crowds up and down Sparks Street, always singing. In the following, one of their favorite Ottawa songs, you will notice they call themselves "Raftmen". This refers to the spring portion of their job, described later.

« *La, ousqu'ils sont, tous les raf'man ?*

*Dans les chantiers ils sont montés.*

*Bang sur la rame.*

*Laissez passer les raf'man !*

*Bang sur la rame, bang bang. »*

From Ottawa, before the old Canada Atlantic Railway, (familiarily known as Booth's Railway) was built, they teamed in to Norway Bay or Sand Point ; there to embark on the York boats that were the type of boat used by all lumbermen on the Upper Ottawa, and started their long up current paddle to the head waters of the Madawaska, or the Bonnechère, or the Mattawa, where their winter's job of felling white pine trees was to be carried out. And, in spite of the fact that they well knew that for six long months they



would be dead to the world — no priest, no church, no doctor, no mail in those days ! — they went off to their work singing. Day after day, long paddle and portage up the upper reaches of the Ottawa, up against current, on through the lakes of their own selected tributary, they paddled; and sang as they paddled. Several of the songs published in the collections of French Canadian Folk Lore Songs that are now so popular were distinctly the paddle songs of the white pine shanty man. Perhaps of these *En Roulant ma Boule* (originally an imported children's song), was the favourite; the chorus fitted in grandly to the swing of the paddle. But there were others of purely lumber jack origin and composition; witness that spirited chorus of *Envoyons de l'avant, nos gens !*

« *Mais qu'on arrive en Canada  
Il va falloir mouiller ça.  
Ah ! mais que ça soit tout mouillé  
Vous allez voir qu'ça va marcher !  
Envoyons de l'avant, nos gens !  
Envoyons de l'avant ! »*

And paddle songs in English, too, or possibly one should say, in Irish ! For instance, the once well known "Opeongoo".

"As I was a-walkin' up Sparks Street wan day,  
I met Robert Conroy; who to me did say  
"Will ye come up to me country and cut me white pine ?  
I will give ye good wages, and the best of fine times."  
So, cheer up ! me brave byes,  
We're bound to go through  
That villyainous country,  
The Opeongoo."

Arrived at the spot chosen by their Boss for their winter's camp, their first duty was to cut down enough trees to make three log buildings. There was first the Boss' house; which was also the office, where the men's pay was calculated; and the records of the timber cut were kept. Then the Cook Camp; which was also the Eat Camp at meal time. And lastly, the men's own building, where they slept at nights, where they sat around in the evenings, swapping yarns and singing choruses. This last was the *Chantier*. And it was called the *Chantier* because it was the building where the men were accustomed to sing! From this old word used during the Canadian white pine trade comes it that the lumber jacks were nicknamed "Shanty Men" — and that a small wooden building is nicknamed a shanty pretty well the world over! And from the same French root word the song leader on the sailing ship was called the shanty man: and sea songs have been known as "Shanties"; from time almost immemorial.

Picture to yourself the lonesomeness of some young green hand spending his first long winter in the heart of these impenetrable woods; knowing that until spring was merging into summer, he could have no possible communication with those he loved and had left behind. Do you wonder that this condition gave rise to that purely Canadian legend, (my favourite of them all) the *Chasse Galerie*! How Satan himself, (or one of his emissary devils) would arrive in each camp near midnight on New Year's eve; and canvass for a crew to run the *Chasse Galerie*. He charged no cash fare; nothing but the promise of the volunteer's soul after death, as the price of the trip; — and he

never failed to get a crew ! At midnight, they took their seats with their paddles in a York boat, the devil taking the steerman's seat in the stern. And as they began to paddle, the boat would begin to rise, up, and up: till it was well above the tree tops. Then, paddling like grim death, they would drive through the night at incredible speed, south and east to the lower St. Lawrence; till by breakfast time the devil had delivered each of them to his own home town; be it Cap Santé, or Ste-Croix, or Cap Rouge . . . New Year's day was theirs; to visit their *blondes*, to mingle in the celebrations: — but at midnight the fun ceased, the devil would come around and collect them all, and they would begin the long sullen paddle north and west through the dark night back to the camp. And as they passed the upper Ottawa, the plan was to try and pick out a church steeple, and manoeuvre the boat down so that it would touch the cross. The moment they did that, the spell was broken; the devil would vanish in a puff of blue flame, the crew would be spilled into the soft snow: hike back somehow on foot to camp; and, by virtue of having touched the cross, feel themselves completely absolved of their promise of their souls after death. Who says aeroplanes are a modern invention? Here is the first record of successful flights by a heavier-than-air machine.

There were but three seasons to a lumber jack's year, and with the spring began his third season and his greatest adventure. This was to "drive" the great logs by water, down the tributary to the Ottawa, down the Ottawa to Montreal, down the St. Lawrence to Quebec ! Five hundred miles of river drive ! Easy enough going where the current was smooth, a wild

and hazardous job in the white water of the rapids; a breathless risk when a log was stuck on a rock at the top of one of the many waterfalls! The paucity of death among these shanty men is the actual proof of their extraordinary activity, daring and skill.

Do you remember the Big Jam of spruce logs on the Rouge River, twenty-five years ago? It threatened the railway bridge, it destroyed the road bridge; and this solid pile of logs, piled up twenty feet above the river level, extended around the bend of the river, and therefore as far as the eye could reach. For a week they tried to loosen it up with dynamite, and made no impression on it. Then they found an old white pine lumber jack, named Trudeau, crippled with rheumatism, over sixty years old, living in Lachute, and begged him to come down and look at the jam. With a cant hook in his hands, he was rowed around by a man for fully an hour and a half, while he studied the lay of the logs. And then, suddenly and dramatically, he got out of the rowboat, and with his cant hook worked away at what he had decided was the "key" log until he had worried it loose. Then, climbing back into the boat, he told the oarsman to "pull for the shore" like mad. And, like magic, the spectators saw first, a small procession of logs following down the river from the bottom of the pile; and then, the whole face of the jam began to crumble and dissolve before the eyes, as a house of cards crumbles when you remove one of the bottom cards.

I happened to meet Trudeau some times afterwards in Lachute. I said, "Lumbering has left you nothing but rheumatism for your old age?" He said,

"True enough. And memories !" I asked, "The glory has departed from the lumber trade ; and the big white pine is all gone. If you had young sons, you would not put them into the lumber trade today ?" He answered, "I don't know. Sooner than put them into an office where there is no air in Montreal and ask them to earn a living pushing a pen across a sheet of paper. Why," he said (and I only wish I could reproduce the emphasis he put into his next words) "a *cripple* would be just as good a man as my own son !"

At Sand Point or Norway Bay, the timber was gathered on the shore and built up into "cribs" containing four or six logs ; and from there on the going was easier. Two men would navigate each "crib" like a boat down stream, down the long timber slide past the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa ; (which is now totally destroyed, but which the Marquis of Lorne rode down when Governor General) — down the falls at Grenville and Carillon, down the White Horse rapids and the Back River to Charlemagne at the foot of the island. Here all the "cribs" were assembled into one immense raft, and towed by steamer to Quebec. It took about a week to make the distance under tow. This was the one holiday the white pine lumber jack got in the year ; he spent the week swapping yarns, and dancing, and singing, and so came back to Quebec, where the sailing ships were.

There they lay, two hundred of them at a time. Driven from their accustomed routes by the growth of steam, Quebec for ten years had been a refuge and a last port of call. The "Parramatta" ; (once a "Black Ball" line Australian packet ship), that fine full rigged



ship the "Newman Hall", those fast British clippers the "Maud" and the "Canova" — (that could make three trips a season while the others made two); Norwegian ships, like the "Einar Tamberskjelvar"; the famous old "Red Jacket", bluff timber droghers like the G. M. Carins, "built by the mile and cut off by the yard"; — now all bearing the trade mark of the white pine carrier, the four square ports cut in the bow.

Montreal is a strange city. It is one of the large ports of the world; and yet few of its inhabitants realize that a large portion of their daily bread and butter comes to them, directly or indirectly, from Montreal's commerce across the seas. The shipping is hidden behind the walls of freight sheds and grain elevators; and many of us never see a ship from year's end to year's end. But in Quebec it was different. All the shipping was in plain view.

How many of you have ever seen a ship under full sail? It is one of the most beautiful sights in the world; and none of you will ever see it again. So just picture to yourselves what it would be to be back on the old Dufferin Terrace at Quebec in 1888 on a warm summer afternoon in June, with a strong breeze blowing up the river; and to see the "Canova" under full sail, poking her nose round the point of St. Joseph de Levis! (Even this was a rare event, for generally the ships towed in from the traverse. But with a good east wind, it *did* happen now and then). She comes in under full sail. Her sharp bow cuts the water as clean as a knife, but back from amidships two long lines of white water spread far from either side. And as she



turns round the point, her tall masts heel over as the breeze comes unto her quarter; and the sunlight glistens on her white sails, rising up the towering masts tier upon tier; top sail on main, topgallant on topsail, royal on topgallant, sky sail over all. In she sweeps, with a grace of motion no steamer can ever hope to emulate; right up the narrow river in full view, till she reaches the "Ballast Ground" (where the river widens above Cape Diamond,) where she swings smartly round about, and heaves her anchor overboard. And, if you have been wise, you have slipped down the "Elevator" to Jos. Barbeau's; and have got a boat and pulled up near by to hear the sailors singing at their work. Now you have a chance to hear that famous old Shanty, "Paddy Doyle's Boots"; and hearing it, you will realize where the Quebec lumber jacks learned their hail or cry used for canting logs. Paddy Doyle, be it noted, was once the name of a man who kept a well known sailor's boarding house near the Liverpool docks, many long years ago. Just as Shakespeare and other sonnet writers used "Fol-de-rol-de-rol" and "Fa-la-la-la-la" to fill up the meter where the words ran out, so sailors were accustomed to use the word "Away" as part of the refrain; with such variations as "To my way" and "Away, oh !"

"To me way: ai-ee, away oh !

CHORUS:           We'll pay Paddy Doyle for his boots."

"We'll heave, ay; and we'll haul, oh !

CHORUS:           And pay Paddy Doyle for his boots."

In an incredibly short time, the sails are all furled, and the ship snugged away. And when the crew come to the last job of all, in accordance with a time honoured custom of the sea, they break into the old

Chanty, "Leave her, Johnny, Leave her." There has been an iron discipline in force since the ship left port, and it is now being relaxed; to remain relaxed till the ship sails again; and the humour and the custom of the crew both call for this song.

"Leave her, Johnny, for we'll work no more !

CHORUS: Leave her, Johnny, leave her.

Tomorrow we will go on shore,

CHORUS: And it's time for us to leave her.

She would not wear, nor steer, nor stay.

CHORUS: Leave her, Johnny, leave her.

She shipped it green both night and day,

CHORUS: It's time for us to leave her.

She would not steer, and she made us curse.

CHORUS: Leave her, Johnny, leave her.

The Captain was a bully, but the mate was worse,

CHORUS: It's time for us to leave her.

Oh, I pray that you will never be

CHORUS: Leave her, Johnny, leave her.

Afloat on a bloody barge like she !

CHORUS: And it's time for us to leave her.

Mr. President, let's go back twenty-five years, to the time when the world's famous clippers were in their glory — when such names as the "Lord of the Isles", the "Miltiades", the "Flying Cloud", the "Sea Witch" and the "Cutty Sark", were as well known to the public as the Mauretania, the Regina, or the Empress of Britain are to us today. There was neither Suez nor Panama Canal; and to get from the narrow Atlantic into the broad Pacific, one had either to follow round the Cape of Good Hope, or else round Cape

Horn; there was no other way. From the 40th parallel of latitude south, the seas were known as the "Roaring Forties", where heavy winds are the constant rule. Working round the Cape of Good Hope, the winds are strong, but variable; you take your chances. (Although Vanderdecken with his "Flying Dutchman" has been at least two hundred years trying to beat around the Cape of Good Hope.) But around Cape Horn, the big westerly trade, rising in the hot section of the sea near the equator south of the central Pacific islands, blows almost incessantly steady and strong in the one direction, (as somebody has said, about the rain on the north Pacific coast) "for 366 days in the year.") And so any sailing vessel, working its way west from Atlantic to Pacific, has got to count on cold head gales, and heavy seas, and driving rain, or sleet, or snow. More than that, owing to the turn of the lower part of the continent (as you can see by the map), the ship had to "make her southing", that is to say work away down to a far point south and west, so as to get sea room for the long slant up the west coast. It was always a trying job; and sometimes a ship would find herself right up abreast of the Cape, but so close in that it would be hopeless to try to weather that long desolate, dangerous western coast line; and she would turn tail and run back into the Atlantic again; to make a fresh try for a better "southing". Three weeks of beating up into the head winds was not an unusual time to take rounding Cape Horn from east to west; and there was little sleep for any one on board.

There were two classes of sailors; the "Ordinary", and the "A. B.". An "Ordinary seaman" was a green

hand; when he had gained his experience and proved his ability he got his certificate entitling him to rank as an "Able bodied" seaman. And well he deserved it. Listen to this.

In the cold and sleet and hail, it was one continuous job of putting on sail when the ship struck a favourable slant of wind, and taking it off again when one of the southern squalls came suddenly booming up. The order comes to "take the top gallants off her". The men swarm up the shrouds, and string out along the yard supported on their "little marys", each fitting the hollows of their feet on to a line known as the "Kicking Line". This "Kicking Line" is the only support they have, and they are 100 feet up in the air, with the mast swinging in a wide arc as the ship rolls to the waves. Then they all lean forward and grab the slippery frozen canvas with hands and finger nails; and pull it up and snug it away, fold by fold, in spite of the shrieking wind that is trying to tear the entire sail away from the bolt ropes. And as they stretch forward to pull, their legs swing out and up to balance. So that if one of them fails to keep time with the others, his feet slip off the kicking line, and the next swing up the mast whips him off into the black, boiling waves. That is the end of him. No captain would dare risk his ship or his crew trying to pick up a man overboard during the stress and turmoil of beating his way through the tempestuous seas that surround old "Cape Stiff".

Again, (as in the case of the lumber jack on the drive) the paucity of accident speaks volumes for the ability of the crew. Today, a sailor does not need to be

a sailor. He may be a plumber, or a waiter, or a long-shoreman: — and his former training means little or nothing. But on the sailing ship, an A. B. sailor man *was* a sailor man. He *had* to be. He not only had to know enough navigation to take his trick at the helm, but he had to know intimately every shroud and dead-eye; every rope and halliard, that made up the complicated rigging necessary on a full rigged ship.

But coming from Pacific to Atlantic was a very different matter. Somewhere south of the central Pacific island, the ship would pick up the big westerly trade, and from that day it was one long triumphant run around the Cape. The very shape of the continent, rounding off to the eastward, helped the ship along. It is true the winds got stronger and colder, and the seas higher and higher, as the vessel came closer to the Cape itself, — but the winds were “fair winds”, (that is, winds that blew exactly in the direction the ship wished to go). So that “running down her easting”, the captain clapped on all sail as soon as he got into the westerly; and only took off sail grudgingly to ease ship, if she began plunging her nose so deep as to be dangerous. And there was no need to work the ship miles out of her course for a “southing”. Instead, she would come bowling round right close up to the old Cape itself.

The clippers, therefore, sailing from the London river to China or Australia on the outward trip, went round by the Cape of Good Hope. But on the return trip, for the sake of this well known westerly, they would cut right out across the wide Pacific; and so come flying triumphantly around Cape Horn, into the



Atlantic again. In consequence, by the time they got back to the London river, they had made the complete circle of the globe.

Here is an authentic account of one experience of the good old "Cutty Sark"; that famous clipper that was so well built that she is still afloat, in Falmouth Harbour.

"She was rounding Gabo Island, (a small island on the east coast of Australia between Melbourne and Sydney) in the early afternoon of the 25th July, 1889, when the Royal Mail Steam Packet "Britannia", with mails for Sydney, passed her so close that the passengers could clearly be seen lined up along the steamer's rail to see the famous clipper.

The wind freshened all day: and during the night the 2nd Officer of the "Britannia" rounded out the captain, and announced, "Sailing ship coming up fast astern, sir !"

"Nonsense," said the captain, "you're drunk or dreaming !"

But the mate was right; and more than that, when the "Britannia" reached Sydney Harbour, there was the "Cutty Sark" lying already comfortably moored (and with all sails snugged away), in Watson's Bay."

Now imagine yourselves in Foochow about 1868; and let us follow the course of a homeward bound Tea Clipper weighing anchor to set sail for London Dock. There are many "Capstan Shanties" suitable for getting the anchor up; the shanty man may just as well sing "Way, oh !; roll and go !" as any other.



There are four famous fictitious characters on the High Seas, two of them are ladies, Nancy Dawson and Sally Brown; two are men: Reuben Ranzo and Johnny Boker. (All four of them may possibly be related to the John Doe and Richard Roe our notaries are so fond of writing about on land). "Johnny Boker" you have already met familiarly as "Johnny", in "Leave her, Johnny, leave her." Let us now present you more formally to "Miss Sally Brown".

CHORUS: "Sally Brown is a bright mulatto !  
Way-oh ! Roll and go.  
She drinks rum and chews tobacco.  
CHORUS: Spend my money on Sally Brown !  
Sally lives in New York City.  
CHORUS: Way-oh ! Roll and go.  
Sally she is very pretty.  
CHORUS: Spend my money on Sally Brown !  
Seven long years I courted Sally  
CHORUS: Way-oh ! Roll and go.  
Seven long years, but she wouldn't marry,  
CHORUS: Spend my money on Sally Brown

Out across the China sea is the course, through the monsoon area, down past the central Pacific Islands, into the equator zone, where the weather is apt to be either dead calm or fierce thunderstorms. You have just come out of one of these vicious thunderstorms, snugged down to lowers only; when you pick up a steady breeze from the north west; and your captain, (whose instinct never fails him in such cases), realizes that you are actually in the beginning of the big Cape Horn westerly. Up go all your top sails again; to stay up as long as the ship can stand them. Here your shanty men begins the fine old song

"Shenandoah". It is a very typical shanty; and illustrates the smattering of general knowledge the sailor man picks up in the various ports of the world. He knows that North America was once peopled by a race called "Indians", and that Shenandoah, (whom he calls "Shennandore" for convenience of pronunciation) was once an Indian Chief, with a river and a whole valley called after him in Virginia; and he has heard of the wonderful big Missouri river; but, of course, it is much too far inland for him ever to have seen it. So he mixes up all these scraps of information into a Shanty; and sings it all over the world wherever his ship happens to carry him. The tune, too, is peculiarly typical; it has in it something of the rise and fall of the wind; and the long roll of the ocean billows.

"Oh, Shennandore, I love your daughter.

CHORUS: Way-oh ! you rolling river !

She lives across the stormy water,

CHORUS: Away ! we're bound away

'Cross the wide Missouri.

Missouri she's a mighty river.

CHORUS: Way-oh ! you rolling river !

When she rolls down, her topsails quiver.

CHORUS: Away ! we're bound away

'Cross the wide Missouri.

Once round Cape Horn, running up across the equator in the Atlantic, you strike lighter breezes in the "doldrums" (that bothered poor old Christopher Columbus so much in 1492), and your sailors work is lighter; and the crew can gather on the forecastle for an idle time in the warm evening when the day's work is done. That is when your Shanty man pipes up some "Homeward Bound Shanty" and the crew join in the

chorus with a will. One of the most beautiful of these homing songs is "Home, dearie, home". The air is all through a sailor's air; and the words, which are filled with the yearning for home, attain almost to the heights of real "poetry".

"Oh Amble is a fine town, with ships about the bay.  
And its fain and very fain I am to be back there today.  
Oh, its wishing in my heart I was far and far from here,  
A-sitting in my parlour, and talking to my dear;  
And its Home, dearie, Home.

CHORUS:

Oh, its Home I fain would be  
For my topsails are h'isted, and I must out to Sea;  
But the oak, and the ash, and the bonny beechen tree  
They are all growing green in the bonny north Countree,  
And its Home, dearie, Home.

Oh, listen to the wind that comes piping from the West!  
Of all the winds that blow 'tis the wind that I like best;  
For its blowing from the west; and it blows the pennant free,  
And it soon will blow me home to my bonny north Countree;  
And its Home, dearie, Home."

Once in the north Atlantic, and once you have picked up a favourable slant of wind, it is a straight run for the Lizard light, and your own "Home Countree". So that in the evening your shanty man begins the prime favourite of all the shanties; "Rolling Home". The original words are given; as this old shanty was first of all a song of the London ships; but the shanty man twists the words to suit his own circumstances. Thus on the Clyde ships they sang about "Rolling Home to Bonny Scotland", and the Yankee ships would sing about "Rolling Home to Good Old

Boston": — but always the air and the homing spirit of this famous old shanty of the high seas was the same.

“Call all hands to man the Capstan,  
See the cable run down clear;  
Heave away; and with a will, boys,  
To old England we will steer !

CHORUS:       Rolling Home, rolling Home,  
                  Rolling Home across the sea  
Rolling Home to merry England, —  
                  Rolling Home, dear land, to thee.

Up aloft amid the rigging  
Sings the loud exultant gale !  
Straining every spar and backstay,  
Every stitch of every sail.

CHORUS:       Rolling Home, etc.  
  
Many thousand miles behind us,  
                  Many thousand miles before.  
Ancient ocean heaves to waft us  
                  To the well-remembered shore.

CHORUS:       Rolling Home, etc.

In 1888, Quebec was in the unique position of being the one port in the world calling annually for “Sailing Ship” freights; no “Steamers” need apply. Both the ship owners and the timber exporters were convinced that the white pine trade was on a solid basis, and would continue indefinitely. But the “Sword of Damocles” was hanging over the trade; ready to drop at any moment. The Ottawa producers knew that the supply of big white pine was nearly all cut away; and they were waiting the opportunity to begin shipping boards only; so that when the time came,

they could the more easily persuade Europe to accept spruce boards in their stead.

In 1889, one of the leading timber exporters in Quebec tried the experiment of loading a tramp steamer with pine logs: in defiance of the old tradition of the port, that timber could only be loaded through bow ports, and therefore in a wooden hull. And tramp steamers were all iron hulls. The Hon. John Sharples went to the shipper and said, "Do you realize what you are doing? You are planning to ruin the port of Quebec." The reply was, "I intend to *make* the port of Quebec." So in 1900 there were *three* steamers loading in Quebec.

Then the blow fell. The fiat went forth from the Ottawa dealers, "no more timber was to be shipped in the log." The tramp steamers decided to nose up the two hundred extra miles to Montreal, where there was a still water port; and from that time, the trade of carrying deals and boards was all theirs. Quebec was essentially a sailing ship port; and the last port up the river to which the sailing ship could comfortably come. But there is a twelve foot tide, twice in the twenty-four hours; and the still water port, a day's journey further up, was a great temptation. Besides which, loading at Montreal saved the long raft tow down to Quebec.

So, at one fell swoop, away went all the old traditions of the Port of Quebec. She was from henceforth to develop entirely new traditions. This meant to Canada no more huge rafts floating down the St. Lawrence river; no more timber drives down the Ottawa, no more trips of the "Chasse Galerie"; and



the fact that the Canadian broad axe is a forgotten implement of a lost art.

And, to the sailing ship, it meant the last trenches taken, the last line of defences gone : and that the reign of the sailing ships, for many years Queens of the High Seas, was definitely and irrevocably over. *Sic transit gloria.*

Will the world ever succeed in so depleting her coal and oil supplies, that mankind will come back to relying on the "Winds of God, to carry her commerce overseas ?" Who knows ?

In this paper I have tried to show some of the Romance of Trade. So it is fitting that the paper should close with poetry, which I have borrowed for the occasion from a well known writer who loves the sea, and above all loved the sailing ships. You know that the captain, (the old man), always used the prefix "Mister" in addressing his first mate. And these lines, represent the yarn told by an old fore-castle sailor man, will describe in a few brief, graphic words the whole process of "running down the Easting" from the Pacific round old Cape Horn, far better than words of mine could ever do.

"Don't you take no sail off her;"

The old man said; —

Wind and sea rampagin'

Fit to raise the dead.

"Thrashing through the Forties

In the sleet and hail;

Running down her Easting

Under all Plain Sail.



"She's logging seventeen,  
And she's lifting to it grand,  
So I'm going down below  
For a stretch off the land.

"And if it gets any worse, Mister,  
You can come and call me; —  
But, don't you take no sail off her,"  
Said the Old Man, said he.

"Them was the days, sonny,  
Them was the men:  
Them was the ships  
As we'll never see again.

"Oh, but it was something  
Just to be alive,  
Thrashing under royals  
South of forty-five.

"When it was, "Don't you take no sail off her!"  
The old man would say,  
Beard and whiskers gleaming  
Stiff with frozen spray.

"She's logging seventeen,  
And she's lifting to it grand: —  
And I mean to keep her going  
Under all she'll stand."

"And if it gets any worse, Mister,  
You can come and call me: —  
But, don't you take no sail off her,"  
Says the old man, says he."

PEMBERTON SMITH

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## L'ABBÉ PICQUET

A sketch of his life  
by  
DOROTHY WARREN \*

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**W**HEN New France was in the throes of the struggle to maintain her possessions during the first sixty years of the eighteenth century, splendid figures of soldiers and priests stand out and hold our attention, amongst them is that of Abbé François Picquet, whose life in Canada was given so entirely to the effort of frustrating the enemies of his country and of furthering the cause of his religion.

In making a sketch of his life it is difficult to find much that is definite in the years before he arrived in Canada, or in those years after 1759 when he left it, a disappointed man.

He was born in Bourg in Bresse, France, in 1708, seven years before the death of Louis XIV, when the Court of France was at the height of its magnificence, and when the struggle of the France in the New World in all its poverty and hardship was beginning to unfold.

François Picquet was born of respectable but not aristocratic parentage. He was educated at Bourg, then at Lyons and finally at the Petit Seminary of the Sulpician Order in Paris. Here he was ordained as a priest in 1734. Inspired by the work of the Sulpician fathers amongst the savages of Canada, he offered himself as a missionary, and was immediately

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\* See plate V.

accepted. On the 3rd May of the same year, three weeks after he was ordained, and when he was only 26 years old, he embarked at La Rochelle for Quebec. There he arrived on 6th July, and proceeded in a few days to his destination, the Seminary at Ville-Marie.

In 1734 Montreal is described as being formed of two long streets, the others not being worthy of the name. These streets were bordered with houses of stone and wood and were generally two stories in height. In the background were the steeples of three churches. The Seminary and the convents of the Jesuits, the Récollets, and the Sisters of the Congrégation occupied large properties, shaded under beautiful trees. The town was surrounded by a deep moat, and a wall sufficiently strong to be a protection from the attacks of the Indians, but ineffective against artillery. The population was four thousand. Travellers of the period describe the people as being fond of jewels, and fine clothes, and in Knox's Historical Journal one reads that "a great number of silken robes, of embroidered habits, and powdered heads of all ages and sex, are to be encountered in the streets from morning until night." Soldiers and Indians, habitants, priests, and *coureurs de bois*, shouldered each other in the narrow ways. La Hontan states that a passion for gambling was indulged in, even by the high functionaries, although it was against the law.

There had been a great fire in 1721, which destroyed nearly the entire town, so that in 1734, when Abbé Picquet first saw Ville-Marie (as it was then), the dwelling houses were comparatively new. He was received by the "Gentlemen of St. Sulpice" and imme-

diately seems to have begun his study of the Indian languages, Algonquin, Sioux and Huron. He also served in the churches in the town and in the parishes outside the walls.

Five years passed and formed a splendid preparation for the work François Picquet intended to accomplish.

During these years his observation and experience led him to form a strong opinion on the special needs of the colonists. He could see amongst other things the necessity there was of the cultivation of the soil. The inhabitants depended for their existence on the fur trade from the highest in authority to the humblest *chasseur*. Their needs were supplied from France and in some cases they are described as living like sailors at sea, on biscuits, lard, and preserves.

The English settlers to the south were becoming more closely allied to the Indians of the Five-Nations, and trading with the tribes of the Upper Country more and more successfully and becoming a great menace to French interests.

A fort had been built at the confluence of the Onandaga River and the St. Lawrence, called Oswego, a convenient place for receiving peltries from the Great Lakes.

At the end of five years Abbé Picquet, now thirty-one years old and able to talk to the Indians in their own tongue, was moved to the Sulpician Mission at the Lake of Two Mountains. There arduous work awaited him.

This Mission had been founded in 1718 and was beautifully situated where the widening of the Ottawa River is called the Lake of Two Mountains from the nearby peaks which dominate it. The position was favourable for a mission as down the river came the Algonquins, Nipissings, Huron and other tribes, towards the month of June, bringing their furs from the upper country to exchange for beads, hatchets, knives, arms, etc., and the settlement of the Sulpicians was in a convenient place for them to rest on their journey to Montreal.

Father Picquet now the Missionary in charge induced these hunters to spend some weeks with him during which, according to his friend and biographer Lalande, he held spiritual conferences with them and taught them prayers and even imposed penances when necessary. He obtained great power over their minds. They trusted him and had great respect for him not only as a priest but as a warrior.

A great part of his success with the Indians seems to have been due to the fact that he did not try to change their customs any more than was absolutely necessary in regard to Christian doctrines, but encouraged their Councils and the meeting of their "Sachems" or wise men.

A fund of two thousand *livres* a year was granted to him to continue the fortifications and supply the needs of his converts. A traveller says that after a short time a large number of huts appeared beside the Fort and a constantly increasing number of settlers at the Mission encouraged Picquet in his work.



A few lines from the Journal of the Engineer Franquet, written at Three Rivers and who was at the Lake of Two Mountains in 1752, gives an idea of the Indians at their devotions. "It was the evening" he says, "I went to Church where there were a lot of people. The Priest was intoning a hymn the savages were chanting in their language squatting on the floor as their custom is. They did not cause either by gesture or by movement any interruption in the service".

A succession of seven oratories or shrines had been built by the predecessor of Abbé Picquet at the Lake of Two Mountains, mounting to the top of the nearest peak. Three were to be seen at the top of the mountain, the others at intervals on the path which wound up to the summit. Abbé Picquet had brought pictures for each of these shrines from Paris. These in later days were removed to the Church at Oka for protection. Their place being taken by replicas carved in wood and coloured.

For eight years the Abbé laboured with unceasing effort at this Mission, and during that time the clashing of the French and English interests became more acute, and as the Missionary taught his converts to be good Christians, he also trained them to be redoubtable soldiers.

Towards the beginning of the summer of 1747, there arrived at the Lake of Two Mountains a solemn delegation from the Five Nations of the Iroquois from the South, sixty chiefs, with their followers. It seems probable that this had been arranged by Abbé Picquet himself, but of that we are not told. They were



courteously received, and the Abbé persuaded them to proceed to Quebec to interview the Governor. He went with them, and his object was evidently to keep them as long as possible from the contaminating influence of the English.

They were received by La Galissonnière, the Governor who, at this time, was taking the place of the Marquis de la Jonquière taken prisoner by the English at Cape Finisterre.

François Picquet and the new Governor seem to have been entirely in sympathy. The Iroquois deputies remained in Quebec all the summer of 1747, and as they professed themselves willing to become Christians, the Abbé instructed them in the doctrines of the Church, and the place where he taught them was the Church of St. Roch.

During all this year at Quebec and through the summer of 1748, he was in close relation with the Marquis de la Galissonnière, and in studying the despatches of the latter we find he and Abbé Picquet were in close accord. The Iroquois stating that they would be willing to form a settlement if their master was given to them as a father, and that they would persuade other members of their tribe to join them, must have been influential in the decision taken by Abbé Picquet with the consent of the Governor to found a Mission somewhere in the vicinity of Oswego. The Governor, who felt that Picquet would be capable of carrying out his plans instructed him to proceed to Fort Frontenac and find a suitable place to further their ends, which were to circumvent the English as well as to attract the Iroquois.

On the 30th October 1748, he sailed from Quebec, up the St. Lawrence. It was on 21st November, the Feast of the *Présentation* when he saw the spot which would exactly meet the suggestions of the Governor. It was on the little Peninsula where the *Oswegatchie* River runs into the St. Lawrence and forms a direct communication with the country of the Iroquois.

Picquet, who was a man of vision, saw his future fort and Indian village in his mind's eye, and returned to Montreal full of enthusiasm for his enterprise. This winter he seems to have spent at the Seminary in Montreal where many of his associates criticised his new undertaking and insinuated that what he proposed to do was quite impossible. However, this does not seem to have had any effect on his plans. The Iroquois settled at *Caughnawaga* had tried also to prevent the Indians who had been Christianized at Quebec from following the Abbé in his dangerous adventure.

On 9th May 1749, he set out, leaving Montreal for the Lake of Two Mountains and there he collected his outfit and his clothes and embarked for the *Oswegatchie*. His following consisted of only four Indians, a carpenter, a stone mason, a few labourers and a few French soldiers, in all twenty-nine persons. They carried in long canoes all that was necessary to start a mission house and fort and enough provisions to last for several months.

François Picquet must now have been in his element as he was evidently as much a soldier as he was a priest and was ready and willing to take all the risks to be experienced in those days by the hardiest

explorers. He, only, who has sailed down the rapids between Ogdensburg and Montreal, can appreciate the difficulties of that journey. It took them twenty-one days to reach the Soegatchie river (a journey which now takes three hours by rail). He arrived there safely without losing a single man. The next day being Trinity Sunday a solemn Mass was said under the trees, an altar being made of moss piled up on turf, round this were the trees of "prodigious height" which the Abbé refers to. They set to work to build a store house.

The effort in beginning the establishment is told in a letter of Abbé Picquet to the Governor. In it he describes his difficulties with the soldiers and workmen who refused to help unless they were paid more, insisting that they were only supposed to cut down trees. The four Indians could not be used for anything but procuring fish or meat. Rumours of raids by the Agniers or tribes most closely allied to the English had reached them before they left Montreal, and to encamp with no protection was suicidal. The result of this difficulty was that the missionary himself promised to pay the unwilling men.

Real alarm seems to have seized on the little party and not without reason as their settlement at the mouth of the Oswegatchie was at the end of a direct waterway to the antagonistic Iroquois. The site being chosen for this reason by the Abbé whose energy was only equalled by his daring. With almost superhuman effort they had built by the end of June a fort 70 feet square, with a stone house used as a Bastion. This is described by Father Bonnecamp who with the expe-

dition under Celeron de Bienville passed the night of June 25th at Fort Presentation, called so by the Abbé in remembrance of that day when he had chosen the spot for his fort. Father Bonnecamp continues to say that they found the missionary lodged under a shelter of bark in the midst of a clearing of nearly 40 arpents at the base of a little headland, low and marshy. He adds that Abbé Picquet told them that the soil was excellent but, said Father Bonnecamp "It did not appear so to us". Celeron and his company were on their way to the Belle Rivière to observe the state of the Indian tribes there, and to bury at intervals on their journey the plates inscribed with the arms of France. Picquet writes to the Governor that he could not give the latitude of his settlement as when M. Celeron came to see them his astronomers had left their instruments on the other side of the River. "However, on their return," he writes, "they have promised to do it for me." They did return, but only to find the fort a smoking ruin in the November following.

In August of this year the Abbé wrote a long report to the Marquis de la Galissonnière. However, this only reached him a few days before he resigned his office to the Marquis de la Jonquière now restored from his captivity.

The establishment of Fort Présentation on October 20th 1749 was composed of a palisaded fort, flanked with a stone redoubt, and oven, a store house and a barn, built at the very mouth of the Soegatsi. Over one hundred arpents had been cleared and been made ready for cultivation. Some of the Indians who

had deserted the Abbé in the spring had promised to return the following year and make their home there. On these he placed great faith, and it was not unwarranted.

The Governor de la Jonquière was just as convinced as his predecessor that a fort in the position of La Présentation was of great importance. He, therefore, promised Abbé Picquet his support in every way.

In a letter from the Minister of Marine, Monsieur Rouillé, to the new Governor, dated the 4th May 1749, he gives a clear idea of the attitude of the Government to the Abbé's undertakings when he says after the visit of the Five Iroquois Nations to Quebec in 1747, "As a large number of Indians have declared their willingness to embrace Christianity, it has been decided to establish a Mission towards Fort Frontenac to draw thereto the largest number possible. It is Master Abbé Picquet, a zealous Missionary, in whom these nations seem to have placed confidence, who has been placed in charge of this negotiation. Last year he went in that direction to select a place proper to the establishment of this Mission, and to find out how much reliance could be placed on the disposition of those same nations". Quoting a letter from the Marquis de la Galissonnière dated October 5th, 1749, he adds "Although according to Monsieur de la Galissonnière an absolute reliance cannot be placed on the promises of those Indians, it is nevertheless so important to divide them that nothing must be neglected to obtain this end".



In November 1749 we find Abbé Picquet again in Montreal, perhaps feeling it necessary to interview the new Governor, who agreed with him that it might be possible to induce the Indians themselves to destroy the hated Fort at Oswego. While these negotiations were going on in Montreal, a party of Indians of the tribe of the Agniers approached La Présentation by way of the Oswegatchie River, and in spite of the stout resistance of the small garrison they succeeded in levelling it to the ground, with the exception of the redoubt where the soldiers were housed.

Celeron in his journal on the date of November 7th, 1749, writes "I passed the establishment of Monsieur Picquet, his fort has been burned since his departure to Montreal by the savages that one judges have been sent by the English of Chouaguen" (Oswego). Celeron was returning from his expedition to the Ohio.

Abbé Picquet returns in 1750, and immediately the fort rises again from its ashes.

Robert de la Morandière was chosen as the engineer, and this time the work proceeded rapidly, indeed according to Lalande, in his letters "Edifiantes" they worked from three in the morning until nine at night. Besides the construction of a fort there was a storehouse, a stable, an oven and finally a saw-mill. The latter had been a constant thought of Abbé Picquet, who, appreciating the wonderful possibilities in the great trees surrounding them, intended to provide wood for vessels, which he actually did.

The cultivation of the soil was not forgotten, and fields of corn, wheat and vegetables were prepared.



The Abbé had also brought chickens, determined to provide for his converts.

The Marquis de la Jonquière sent five cannons to protect the fort and also to inspire confidence in the savages. A little later, according to Lalande, seven small stone guns were added, and eleven four to six pounders. However, when Abbé Picquet wrote to the Marquis de la Galissonnière that a fort on this point would be impregnable because it would command all approaches, he must have felt that a far stronger fort would be built than the one laid out by Morandière.

At the end of the year 1749, Drouet de Beaudicourt had arrived with thirty men. He had sustained the attacks by the Agniers, and was there during the rebuilding of the fort.

As the Indians perceived a new fort being successfully built, and the fields of corn and wheat ripening, they seem to have forgotten their fears, and to have shown a desire to live under the protection of the Abbé once more, for soon many cabins appeared in the vicinity, and during the summer of 1750, there were 87 families living near the fort. Doubtless not only attracted by the protection which it had to offer but by the happy situation where game and fish were plentiful.

In spite of his great desire to augment his converts, Abbé Picquet never permitted them to drink alcohol at the settlement, and insisted that they should live according to the Christian law which forbade them to have more than one wife. If they did not observe these rules they were not permitted to remain.

All authority at the post was vested in the Abbé as is clearly shown in the despatches of the time. The Captain of the post had to defer to him, as also the commissioner or man in charge of the provisions, and in all the correspondence there is no trace of any discord.

Parkman in his first volume of Montcalm and Wolfe says that he had seen a portrait of Abbé Picquet at the Lake of Two Mountains and that he was of an alert and vivacious countenance, by no means unprepossessing.

In the Journal of Conrad Weiser of Pennsylvania, he states that he had been told at Onandaga that at least one hundred converts had been made from that place alone, and had gone to live at la Présentation.

In the Spring of 1751 Abbé Picquet determined on a tour of Lake Ontario in order to find new inhabitants for his settlement and also to inspect the forts at the different posts. He kept a diary which noted all the details of his journey. He set out at dawn on the 10th of June, the loveliest time of the Canadian summer, when all the foliage is new and beautiful. He embarked in a *bateau du roi* with six Canadians, followed by a canoe containing five faithful savages, and a salvo from the guns of the fort announced their departure. He writes that they gayly sang the song of the *voyageurs* as they paddled along. At ten o'clock they reached Pointe au Baril and there they landed for their frugal meal. The Abbé had taken with him his dog called Cerberus, who encountered a wolf but came off easily the victor, he tells us.

During the afternoon they sailed through the Thousand Islands and on the 12th they reached Fort Frontenac — now Kingston. Here the Abbé was impressed with the general air of abandon. There were only thirty men in the garrison and no Indians to be seen. Oswego had proved more attractive and now all the trade was on the other side of the lake.

The “bread and the milk, they are bad”, wrote Abbé Picquet, and he added “There is not enough brandy in the fort to wash a wound ! They rested on Tonti island near the fort and were soon visited by the chaplain, the storekeeper and his wife and three young women. “My hunters”, wrote Father Picquet, “had supplied me with the means of giving them a pretty good entertainment. We drank with all our hearts, the health of the authorities, temporal and ecclesiastical, to the sound of our musketry, which was very well fired and delighted the islanders”. These islanders were a band of Indians who lived there. Picquet gave them a feast, then discoursed on religion, and at last persuaded them to remove to the new mission. On the 16th of June he and his party left the neighborhood of Frontenac and reached Fort Ontario being subject to sudden storms they evidently felt it wise to follow the coast line closely which greatly lengthened the journey, Frontenac or Kingston being only seventy five miles by land. During one of their encampments on the way they encountered “a very fine negro of twenty-two years, a fugitive from Virginia”, which Abbé Picket noted in his diary.

At Toronto they found a new fort, 3 years old, really a trading post. Nothing was wanting and all the

provisions were good. "The wine here is of the best", wrote Abbé Picquet, and this was not surprising as an officer named Portneuf had been sent with soldiers and workmen to build a stockaded trading house at Toronto in order to attract the Indians descending with their furs from the Great Lakes hoping with merchandise and a tempting supply of brandy to prevent them from going to Oswego. Here Picquet found a band of Mississaugas who would like to have joined him and return to La Présentation with him, but the Governor had instructed him to extend his protection only to the Iroquois and "in order" he writes "that I should not disobey, I again embarked and encamped six leagues away from temptation".

He found Toronto a very satisfactory post and though it was known at this time as Fort Rouillé, in compliment to the Minister of Marine, yet it was generally called by its Iroquois name "Toronto", meaning "trees on the water".

On 29th June the party arrived at the fort of Niagara. It was the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul and as soon as they landed Abbé Picquet said mass in the chapel of the Fort. After dinner in the company of the commandant, M. de Bécancourt, he examined, so he writes "the position of the Fort, as there were no savages with whom I could speak".

The fort at Niagara was first built as a stockade by LaSalle in 1678. Nine years later the Governor Denonville realizing the importance of the post ordered the fort to be rebuilt of stone which was found in abundance at the mountain at Queenstown. The present so-

called castle and stone block house were erected by the first Vaudreuil.

After resting a day at Niagara, the Abbé pushed on to the trading post newly built at the Portage or Carrying place at the Falls. This one like that of Toronto had been built to divert the Indians from Oswego. Here he found Joncaire and a large band of Senecas though, as they had all had too much *eau-de-vie*, men, women, and children, it was impossible to preach the gospel to them or anything else. The next morning finding them almost sober he invited them to join the settlement at La Présentation "but", he says, "as they had something left in their bottles I could get no answer from them until the following day". "I pass in silence", Father Picquet adds, "an infinity of talks on this occasion. Monsieur de Joncaire forgot nothing that could help me, and behaved like a great servant of God and the King. My recruits increased every moment. I went to say my breviary while my Indians and the Senecas, without loss of time, assembled to hold a council with Monsieur de Joncaire". The result of the council was an entreaty to the missionary not to stop at Oswego, lest the English should be tempted to do away with him. He promised to observe their wishes and returned to Fort Niagara followed by a large troop of his new followers. The journey was like a triumphal procession. The Indians saluted so frequently by firing their arms that the Abbé writes "I thought all the trees along the way were charged with gunpowder. When we reached the Fort, M. de Bésancour received us with great ceremony and firing of cannon by which my savages were infinitely flattered."



It was not until the 6th July that the Abbé started on his homeward journey from Fort Niagara, following the southern shore and his *bateau du roi* was followed by a swarm of canoes containing his new converts. On 12th they stopped at Genesee and went to visit the Falls, where the city of Rochester now stands. Four days later they were opposite the dreaded fort of Oswego and although he did not land Abbé Picquet examined it with its surroundings very carefully. He describes it as a soldier would. "It is commanded" he says, "on almost every side, two batteries of three twelve pounders each, would be more than enough to reduce it to ashes". He then enlarges on the evils that arise from it. "It not only spoils our trade but puts the English into communication with a vast number of our Indians far and near. It is true that they like our brandy, better than English rum but they prefer English goods to ours and can buy for two beaver skins at Oswego a better silver bracelet than we sell at Niagara for ten".

At Oswego near the shore by the mouth of the Onandaga, were the houses of some of the traders, and on the higher ground behind them stood a huge block house with a projecting upper story. This building was surrounded by a rough wall of stone with abutments at the angles forming what was called the fort.

Abbé Picquet went on his way to La Présentation with a very clear idea of the formidable strength of English defences. On approaching "La Présentation" with his troop of new converts he may be excused if he writes in his diary referring to his mission "that establishment which I began two years ago in the



midst of opposition, that establishment which may be regarded as the key of the colony; that establishment which officers, interpreters, and traders thought a chimera, that establishment, I say, forms already a mission of Iroquois savages whom I assembled at first to the number of only six, increased last year to eighty-seven and this year to 396, without counting more than a hundred and fifty whom M. Chabert de Joncaire is to bring me this autumn. And I certify that thus far I have received from His Majesty, for all favour, grace and assistance, no more than a half pound of bacon, and two pounds of bread for daily rations, and that he has not yet given a pin to the chapel which I have maintained out of my own pocket, for the greater glory of my masters, God and the King”.

It was in the summer of 1751 about the end of July that Abbé Picquet returned from his tour of Lake Ontario. The two following years were spent in the labour of organizing his rapidly growing mission. The long cabins of the Iroquois clustered round the fort and settlements extended to two islands nearby and even to the other side of the river on the site of the old Fort “La Galette”.

Abbé Picquet hoped eventually that the members of each Iroquois Nation would be given a village of their own with its palisaded defence and that the whole should form a sort of Republic under the protection of France, however with all his political interests he did not neglect their religious instruction.

In the spring of 1752 the Bishop of Quebec, Monseigneur Pontbriand, arranged a visit to La

Présentation. He came on 25th May accompanied by his suite. The Bishop spent five days at the Mission and was evidently well pleased with its progress. He wrote to the "gentlemen of St. Sulpice" in Montreal urging their co-operation with Abbé Picquet and some material support.

The Sisters of the Congregation at the Lake of Two Mountains, to whom the Abbé was well known from his eight years of splendid work there, sent to him with the Bishop, a white silken banner embroidered in gold. On it the nuns had designed a garland made of beads of wampum representing the union of the French with the Indian nations, and inside this the Cross at the top, the emblem of Victory, below it the *fleur-de-lys*, down the right side the totems of the principal Iroquois clans, the Turtle, the Bear and the Wolf. The following inscription was on the reverse side of the banner "To the very powerful God, as a perpetual memorial. The year 1752 the 29th of the month of May, under the Pontificate of Benedict XIV, and in the reign of Louis XV, M. de Longueuil, being Governor, and Sieur Bigot, Intendant, M. Varin, Royal Commissioner, in the presence of M. Normant, Vicar General, Superior of the Seminary of Ville-Marie, of M. Briand, Canon of Quebec, of Messieurs Quen and Picquet, first Missionary of this place and priest of the Seminary of Ville-Marie, of M. de la Périère, Commander, under the protection of the Virgin Mary, and for the greater glory of God, His Lordship Mgr. Henri Marie Dubreuil de Pontbriand, 6th Bishop of Quebec, baptized and confirmed 120 Indians of the Five Nations. In testimony whereof he has set his seal. Besides he presented this flag to be exposed

and an account in general on the state of the colony. These memoirs he wrote according to his biographer Lalande but they have been lost. Andrew Chagny who published a life of the Abbé, in 1913, asserts that he has searched all through the Archives of the Marine and the Colonies, in France, to find them, without success.

A short time ago a collection of papers which belonged to the Chevalier Antoine Benoist (1715-1776) were submitted to the McCord National Museum McGill University for purchase, amongst the documents was a manuscript entitled "*Réflexions sur le Canada*". This was a report ressembling that which M. Rouillé had asked the Abbé to write and which has been published by Abbé Daniel in his work "*Histoires des Grandes Familles Canadiennes Françaises*". When Abbé Picquet returned in the summer of 1754 to La Présentation he found Captain Benoist in charge of the Fort having succeeded Captain de la Périère. It does not seem impossible that Captain Benoist might have made or had made a copy of the *Reflexions sur le Canada* written by Abbé Picquet who would doubtless have had it in his mind on his return. However this is of course only a surmise.

The Abbé came back from France to find that war had begun in earnest with the English colonies. He immediately offered a number of the Iroquois warriors of La Présentation who were accepted and were said to have largely contributed to the victory at Fort Necessity when George Washington capitulated to Coulon de Villiers.

When he landed at Quebec on 23th September, 1754, Abbé Picquet had had an interview with Governor Duquesne and they evidently understood each other. The Governor is quoted as saying "Abbé Picquet is worth ten regiments" and certainly his zeal as a fighter never abated. From this time he devoted his energies to preparing his warriors to take their part in the defence of the colonies, always keeping before him his great desire to destroy Fort Oswego.

The next episode in the war connected with La Présentation is the arrival of two fugitives from Acadia who in some miraculous way found themselves at the mouth of the Oswegatchie River in their efforts to escape from the English. The Indians brought them to Father Picquet starving and in rags, and he clothed and cared for these. They were killed four years later in the fight at Fort Niagara.

On 7th June 1755 the Marquis Duquesne wrote to Abbé Picquet and telling him of Braddock's project to seize all French forts in the region of the Ohio asked him to send as many Indians as he could collect to help. This of course the Abbé was delighted to do and prepared his most noted fighting men. He so imbued them with his spirit that they insisted after the battle of Monongahela that he had been leading them and that was why they fought so bravely. As a matter of fact he was at La Présentation as the register shows on that date, 9th July, 1755.

For it records that he baptized the daughter of one "Faucher", on 13th of June, and that on 28th July he gave hospitality to the officers of the first division of the second Béarn regiment, signed by them

in the church on great feast days as a pledge of union between the French and Indian Nations. Signed in the name of the King, Chevalier de la Corne, and de la Chauvignerie, Interpreter". On the same side was placed the coat of arms of Bishop de Pontbriand who had blessed the banner. This inscription must have been written there towards the end of the Bishop's visit perhaps by his secretary. Although the Bishop had presented this and the nuns had worked it to be carried piously in processions on Feast days, or displayed near the High Altar, what really happened was that Abbé Picquet marched to war under its folds leading his faithful warriors. The banner is preserved now in the parish church at Oka but only after it had been carried on the battle fields of Fort Necessity, Fort William Henry, Fort Lyddius, Corlar, and Oswego, because Abbé Picquet was first a soldier. The tradition is that it was also seen in the battle on the Plains of Abraham on 13th September 1759.

The rest of the year of 1752 the Abbé spent in modelling the constitution of his little Republic. It was rapidly growing and his resources did not meet its needs. In casting about for some method of obtaining funds he decided on going to France and placing the needs of his mission before the King himself. His Iroquois "children were in despair at his leaving them, expressing their desolation by saying that they would "never live to see the snow come". He comforted them by saying he would take to Paris with him three of their most distinguished warriors. This he proceeded to do and by the end of July he had set sail for Paris with his three savages.



He was disappointed however in the impression he hoped to make although after much effort he was able to meet and talk to the king who according to Lalande expressed his "satisfaction" to the founder of "La Présentation" each time that he spoke to him and on his departure presented him with a statue in silver of the Blessed Virgin crowned, 27½ inches in height. It is now preserved in the church at Oka. The King also gave him a collection of books. The minister of Marine, M. Rouillé, was in favour of a sum of 3000 *livres* being granted to Abbé Picquet after communicating with Abbé Picquet's friend the Marquis de la Galissonnière, but this seems to have been diverted from him by the intrigues of the first clerk of the Marine Bureau, M. de Laporte, who was trying to advance the interests of Abbé Maillard of Acadia, the man who urged the Acadians to conclude a separate peace with England; in any case only 1000 *livres* reached the Abbé, a sum to defray the expenses of the savages he had brought with him.

The following letter was written to Mgr de Pontbriand by the Abbé of d'Isle-Dieu: "M. Picquet leaves with three savages and a number of missionaries. I have not seen him very often during his stay in France, where all Paris wished to see his savages... M. Rouillé has not found it too good. But all that is done, and I think that it is an advantage that it is finished, not being useful either to the religion of the savages or to those who showed them."

M. Rouillé asked Abbé Picquet before he left France to furnish him with a certain number of memoirs on questions relative to the defence of Canada



and by himself. Malartic, who was with this division, describes Fort Présentation thus; — "This Fort is a square flanked by four buildings resembling bastions, joined together by curtains resembling standing posts. There is a garrison of thirty men. The four buildings are occupied, the first by the commander, the second by the garrison, the third by the missionary, and the chapel, the fourth by the store and the guard".

On the 12th September, Father Picquet was at Fort Frontenac with forty of his warriors. This is mentioned by Malartic also. He was there as engineer to the Béarn regiment and was engaged in completing the fortifications. The mill which Abbé Picquet had had such confidence in, at La Présentation, was now supplying Fort Frontenac with planks for the repairs.

On the 25th September, 1755, Malartic writes from Frontenac: "The Indians have come back at half past two this afternoon with two prisoners, taken near Chouaguen. They report that they have killed three. The prisoners assure us that General Shirley is at Chouaguen with 2000 men, that he had four sloops or boats built, two with twelve cannons and the others with eight and he has decided to attack Frontenac or Niagara".

On 26th September Father Picquet with his Indians and his prisoners, returned to La Présentation, not only because the inhabitants at the mission were alarmed at the nearness of the English forces but because small pox had broken out and raged until the beginning of the next year.

The war now took the form of raids and one was organized at La Présentation in March and February,

1756, led by de Léry. It was to capture Fort Bull about thirty miles from Oswego at a point where supplies of ammunition and provisions were kept. La Présentation was the centre where the Indians met for the proposed descent on Fort Bull and Fort William. The winter was extremely cold and the 367 men under de Léry with Abbé Picquet as their chaplain proceeded over the snow and through the forest on snow shoes. It was three weeks before they reached the vicinity of Fort Bull, having undergone the most dreadful hardships which only seemed to inspire them with new energy towards the enemy. On 25th March it is recorded that Abbé Picquet said High Mass in the midst of the forest on the snow. They proceeded. There is a graphic description of the capture of Fort Bull which was entirely satisfactory to the French and which prepared the way for the capture of Oswego long the dream of Abbé Picquet.

From the 9th February to 24th July 1756 no mention of Father Picquet is made in the register at the Mission but it is known that he was there and seems to have become the commander of the Fort instead of its priest, while two Sulpicians attended to the spiritual needs of his flock. Bands of Indians came and went, singing their war songs and bringing in prisoners, wounded and perhaps tortured. The fort was the centre of the organization of raids on the English.

In May 1756 Picquet is again in Montreal taking an active part in negotiations with the Indians.

Montcalm proceeds to Frontenac in July and stays overnight at La Présentation on July 26th.

Bougainville who was with him gives a description of the Fort as it was then and mentions that "there are one hundred "fires" or Iroquois families of the Five Nations. They have cows, hogs, horses and chickens. Abbé Picquet instructs them, drills them for war according to French methods. His helper is Abbé Terlaye, called knight, because of his warlike tastes".

Deputies from the Five Nations are also mentioned by him as returning from a mission on which they were sent by Abbé Picquet months before.

Montcalm left La Présentation on 27th July, 1756. Bougainville writes in his journal "In the morning the Indians of La Présentation sang their war song. A whole cow and a barrel of wine were given them for their war banquet. We left at 8.30 in the morning, the Iroquois forming a hedgerow French fashion, one of them beating the march skilfully and all saluting the General with three volleys of musketry".

Abbé Picquet had submitted a plan of attack of Oswego to Montcalm and also to Vaudreuil.

Montcalm proceeded to Frontenac and from there concluded his plans to reduce Oswego. This he accomplished on 20th August, the Abbé was at his side and on the smoking ruins of Fort Ontario, an outpost of Chouaguen, a great cross and a post were erected with the inscription in Latin "By this sign they conquer". The troops formed themselves in battle array, and a priest of imposing stature and energetic countenance was seen blessing the trophy. This was no other than Abbé Picquet". (Chagny, p. 287).

Montcalm, in a letter to Count d'Argenson, *Département de la Guerre, Paris*, dated Montreal 28th August 1756, writes that "the Missionaries of St. Sulpice, to the number of two, have always accompanied their Indians. Abbé Picquet who had the honour three years ago to present three Indians to the King, came to Chouaguen to erect a cross there..."

From August to November, Father Picquet made reconnoitring expeditions with his Indians and submitted reports to Montcalm who included them in his diary. On November 28th, we find Picquet heading another deputation to Montreal of the Five Nations. It was composed of 40 chiefs impressed by the Fall of Oswego and anxious to make an alliance with the French! They all gathered in the Presbytery of the Sulpicians on Notre Dame Street and from there they went to the house of the Governor, each carrying a rod ornamented with feathers. Here they found a brilliant group of officers amongst whom stood the Marquis de Montcalm, grave and dignified. The Indians were astonished at his stature. One of them is recorded as saying "We wanted to see the famous chief who with scarcely a foot on this soil has crushed the English. We expected to seem him so tall that his head would be lost in the clouds. You are small, father, but we see in your eyes the altitude of the pine and the flight of the eagle".

Father Picquet went to La Présentation after this and remained all that winter at the fort, Sir William Johnson having threatened to destroy it.

All the spring and early summer months of 1757 were spent in efforts of the Abbé to accomplish an

alliance with the Neutral tribes of the Five Nations, Sir William Johnson was very active in attempting the same thing. It was a sort of tug-of-war, and the Indians veered from one side to the other.

During the winter of 1757-58, the Abbé found it impossible to live in accord with his commander, Capt. Bellestré and as the Governor would not withdraw him and his troops, or replace them, the Abbé left the settlement for the Lake of Two Mountains, where he stayed for some months.

On May 18th he returned. The opening of the campaign drew him undoubtedly and it is known that he was present at the battle of Carillon, July 8th, 1758, and wrote an inscription on a post erected on the battle field. After the experience of this victory he went back with Montcalm to Montreal and in Malartic's Journal he mentions on September 19th, that Abbé Picquet is going back triumphantly to La Présentation. He was now given as commander, Sieur Benoist, his old friend who had been stationed with him from 1754-1755.

The famine of the winter of 1758-59 was felt every where along the St. Lawrence as it was at La Présentation. It took all Abbé Picquet's diplomacy to keep together his Indian children. In January 1759 Iroquois deputies arrived admitting they were from Sir William Johnson, with wampum to tempt their brothers of the Five Nations to return to the south and the English. The deputies were urged to go to Montreal, which they did and though they represented their case very strongly they were not successful in inducing the Indians of Caughnawaga to join them.



From this time the spring of 1759, until August the Abbé was in action. He was indefatigable in his efforts in all the raids and excursions against the English. He was with La Corne on July 5th, in his unsuccessful attack on Oswego, which had been occupied by Col. Bradstreet in August 1758, and from where he had made his successful attack on Frontenac. But on August 1st, he returned to La Présentation and realizing it was too weak to hold in view of the attack to be expected, he moved the whole mission to Isle-aux-Galops where the Chevalier de La Corne had established his camp. The Island had a circumference of three miles and was covered with timber having only a few clearings which were cultivated. It was in the midst of the raging torrents of the rapids.

It was here the news of the fall of Niagara was brought to the Abbé by the refugees and he must have realized then that his dream was over. However on an urgent message from La Corne, Lévis was sent by the governor to ascertain the position and on his advice batteries were put in place, barriers hastily erected and plans made to contest the advance of the English foot by foot. On 6th September, Indians appeared to warn their brothers of the advance of the English and that all was lost. However, Abbé Picquet continued to use his influence and succeeded in keeping his converts, his last battle of diplomacy was with Sir William Johnson.

Events were taking place rapidly before Quebec, and a week later the fall of the city and the death of Montcalm took place. Bad news travel fast and it was only six days after, that Abbé Picquet was



brought the news by a courier from Vaudreuil. The following day, September 20th, he sang a funeral mass for Montcalm in the temporary chapel on Isle-aux-Galops.

It is an extraordinary thing that in the face of overwhelming odds and after the news of what they must have known was a decisive victory for their enemies, Chevalier Benoist and Abbé Picquet organized an attack on Oswego. Benoist had just retreated from his post at Pointe-au-Baril. They collected a few Indians and Canadians and threw themselves once more against that hated place. Benoit was grievously wounded and the attack failed. He had to be sent to the General Hospital in Montreal and Father Picquet returned to the Isle-aux-Galops from where he too went to Montreal on 24th October, not to desert his post but to confer with M. de Lévis. Montreal, having now become the capital and all the officers from the highest to the lowest being concentrated there. On his return to the Rapids, he was approached by the English with a tempting offer. If he would consent to become neutral they promised him an annual income of 2,000 crowns and the ratification of the concession of Lake Gannenta (south of Oswego) and its surroundings which the Six Nations had given to Father Picquet sometime before (Lalande).

This offer would have been a temptation to a man of different calibre but Picquet appears not to have contemplated it for a moment. His answer was, that he preferred the allowance of the King of France which was two pounds of bread and half a pound of bacon a day !

In February of this bitterly cold winter the Abbé went down the St. Lawrence to Montreal again, taking with him 25 Indians and two officers. Rumours of the expedition in preparation for a descent to Quebec must have reached the Isle-aux-Galops, for Abbé Picquet always appeared where there was any prospect of active service. But this time he was disappointed. The Governor ordered his return to the Fort on the Rapids with Capt. Pouchot who was to replace Desandrouins. On March 17th, 1759, he and the Abbé made their way once more towards La Présentation. When they arrived at the Fort on the Rapids, Pouchot's first care was to re-inforce the defences, hoping to retard the English army on its way to Montreal.

During the spring and early summer no movement was made by the English but famine became more menacing at Isle-aux-Galops. The commander continued to strengthen the barriers and on July 14th, 1760 a detachment of troops was sent to the fort of La Présentation with instructions to bring back all the boards and iron, to dismantle the ramparts and to pull down the buildings, that were left standing. Poor Abbé Picquet, his dream was over.

On July 16th, a convoy of provisions came from Montreal, the last to be received. It was so small that Pouchot decided there was only one thing to be done and that was to diminish the occupants of the Fort. He accordingly ordered seventy of the Indians to return to Montreal, old men, women and children, and at this point Abbé Picquet was called in to decide whether he would stay at the fort or return with the last of his flock to protect them. He decided to go with his Indians.

It must have been a tragic journey from the scene of all his hopes knowing his vision and his work had been futile, or appeared to be so.

He found Montreal in a state of extreme disturbance. It was full of refugees, who were at the end of their resources.

All this terrible summer he spent in Montreal helping Governor Vaudreuil with the Indians. At last the conquerors closed in and after a conference on the 6th and 7th of September, the Capitulation was signed and the French laid down their arms. Abbé Picquet left Montreal and Canada, never to return.

Immediately after the capitulation Gen. Amherst asked for him and was told that he had left for France by the West. He said "I am mistaken in him, if this Abbé would not have been faithful to the king of England, as he has been to the King of France. Had he taken the oath of Allegiance, we would have given him all our confidence and gained him to ourselves". But Abbé Picquet would not stay with his Indians at such a price. It would have been against his teaching of twenty-six years, that the King of France and the doctrines of the Church were synonymous.

He left for New Orleans, travelling by Michilimacinac and down the route traversed by La Salle — and to his period, François Picquet really belonged — a soldier, an explorer and a pioneer. He lived in New Orleans a year, and then sailed for France where he carried on his work as a priest until 1781. He died at Verjon. There is no monument or even stone, to recall in the cemetery there, where his body is laid.

On the shore of the city of Ogdensburgh, on the site of La Présentation, in the midst of what appears to be a coal yard, rises a stone column bearing on it an inscription which reads "François Picquet, laid the foundation of this habitation in the name of the Almighty God, in 1749." (It was erected by the "Daughters of the Revolution" in 1899).

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## NUMISMATIQUE

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### LES RICHESSES DE NOTRE COLLECTION

(par VICTOR MORIN, président)

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Ceux qui n'ont pas visité le cabinet de numismatique du Château de Ramezay depuis une dizaine d'années seraient surpris de constater la richesse des collections canadiennes dont il se compose aujourd'hui.

Aux pièces importantes que nous possédions déjà, nous avons ajouté d'un bloc la superbe collection de monnaies, billets de banque et médailles que notre collègue, R.-W. McLachlan, avait recueillis au cours de soixante années de recherches actives et dont la réputation s'étendait jusqu'en Europe. Nous y avons ajouté de nombreux items provenant des collections de Georges-W. Parent, (Montréal), de Patrick Murphy, (Québec), et de F.-R.-E. Campeau, (Ottawa), mais principalement ceux que nous avons acquis aux enchères de la collection W.-H. Hunter, (Toronto), vendue à Philadelphie, en 1920, et dont plusieurs pièces importantes nous sont revenues par voie d'Angleterre, ainsi qu'un bon nombre de pièces que nous avons pu acquérir aux enchères de la collection W.-W.-C. Wilson, (Montréal), vendue à New York aux trois encans de 1925, 1926 et 1927.

Nous croyons intéresser nos lecteurs en leur signalant, parmi les quelque 30,000 pièces de notre musée, toutes choisies soigneusement à cause de leur intérêt numismatique, celles qui méritent surtout de fixer leur attention. Nous les diviserons par catégories et nous donnerons quelques reproductions de celles que nous



estimons les plus rares. Les sujets que nous présenterons ainsi à l'étude des numismates se diviseront comme suit :

- I *Médailles décernées aux Indiens.*
- II *Médailles militaires.*
- III *Médailles commémoratives.*
- IV *Médailles de récompense.*
- V *Monnaies canadiennes.*
- VI *Jetons canadiens.*
- VII *Papier-monnaie.*

Nous donnons une place prédominante aux médailles, partageant en cela l'avis exprimé par M. T.-L. Elder dans un excellent article publié en tête de son catalogue de vente du 27 février 1932, lorsqu'il déplore la « prostitution de l'intelligence » de collectionneurs, pourtant instruits, qui font la moue sur les pièces anciennes et historiques des autres pays pour se livrer à la chasse des dates et des défauts des pièces courantes de leur pays.

Nous estimons en effet qu'en outre de leur beauté artistique, les médailles sont véritablement des « répéteurs d'histoire », tandis que les variétés plus ou moins techniques des monnaies rares ne donnent lieu qu'à des dissertations de spécialistes.

Les ouvrages auxquels nous renvoyons le lecteur, dans la description des pièces, sont les suivants :

LEROUX: *Le Médaillier du Canada.*

BRETON: *Histoire illustrée des Monnaies et Jetons du Canada.*

MCLACHLAN: *Canadian Numismatics et Medals awarded to the Canadian Indians.*



BETTS: *American Colonial History illustrated by contemporary medals.*

COURTEAU: *The Canadian Bouquet Sous; The Wellington Tokens; et Monnaies de cuivre émises par la Banque de Montréal.*

SANDHAM: *Coins, tokens and medals of the Dominion of Canada.*

MORIN: *Les Médailles décernées aux Indiens et Les Médailles de Traités Indiens* (Article publié dans *The Canadian Antiquarian* de 1931).

HUNTER SALE: *Catalogue de vente de la collection W. H. Hunter, préparé par S. H. Chapman.*

La plupart des auteurs indiquent la valeur approximative de ces pièces en graduant leur *rareté* par les chiffres 1 à 10 suivant qu'elles n'ont qu'une valeur nominale ou qu'elles atteignent des prix fantastiques; comme elles sont toutes précieuses, nous nous bornons à les classer en « Rares; Très Rares; ou Extrêmement Rares ». Notons, en outre, qu'il ne s'agit ici que de pièces originales, et que leur état de conservation constitue un facteur dont il y a lieu de tenir compte.

Les listes qui suivent ont été préparées conjointement par l'auteur et par M. L.-A. Renaud, assistant-conservateur de notre musée et expert reconnu en numismatique. Nous fournirons cordialement aux amateurs tous renseignements supplémentaires qui pourraient les intéresser.

## I. Médailles décernées aux Indiens

Voici, sans discussion, la catégorie la plus précieuse de la Numismatique canadienne. Ces médailles étaient données par les gouverneurs français et anglais aux chefs des tribus sauvages pour s'assurer de leur appui dans les luttes que ces deux nations se livraient pour la suprématie sur le sol d'Amérique. Nous renvoyons le lecteur à l'ouvrage de Zay « *Les Médailles d'honneur décernées aux Indiens* », à celui de Belden « *Indian Peace Medals issued in the United States* » et à celui de Morin « *Les Médailles décernées aux Indiens* » pour plus amples détails sur cette question.

## 1. — CHARLES II MEDAL (1683).

AVERS: Buste de Charles II roi d'Angleterre.

*Inscription*: CAROL II D. G. ANGL. SCOTT.,  
FRAN. ET HIB. REX.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 54 mm. Argent, très belle, rare. Voir: Morin, 5.

## 2. — HUNTING INDIAN MEDAL (1714-27).

AVERS: Buste de Georges I, roi d'Angleterre.

*Inscription*: GEORGE, KING OF GREAT  
BRITAIN.

REVERS: Un Indien sous un soleil rayonnant au pied d'une colline et tirant une flèche sur un daim.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 40 mm. Laiton, très belle, très rare. Voir: Betts, 165; Morin, 7.

ILLUSTRATION: Planche III Nos 1 et 2.

## 3. — MÉDAILLE HONOS ET VIRTUS (1730-37).

AVERS: Buste de Louis XV, roi de France.

*Inscription*: LUDOVICUS XV. REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS.

REVERS: Un soldat romain donne la main à un civil couronné de laurier et vêtu d'une toge, avec une corne d'abondance à ses pieds, chacun tenant une lance, le soldat de la main gauche et le civil de la main droite.

*Inscription*: HONOS ET VIRTUS.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 59 mm. Argent, très belle et extrêmement rare. Voir: Leroux, 301; McLachlan, 7; Morin, 4; Betts, 160.

ILLUSTRATION: Planche III Nos 3 et 4.

## 4. — PEACE CALUMET MEDAL (1757).

AVERS: Buste de Georges II roi d'Angleterre.

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS II DEI GRATIA.

REVERS: Près d'un feu de conseil, sous un arbre et un soleil rayonnant, un blanc présente le calumet de paix à un indien.

*Inscription*: LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE (1757).

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 45 mm. Etain, original, très belle, rare. Voir: Betts, 401; Morin, 9.

## 5. — MONTREAL MEDAL (1760-61).

AVERS: Vue de Montréal en 1760.

*Inscription*: MONTRÉAL, D. C. F.

REVERS: Uni.

*Inscription*: (Gravé) TAKAHONWAGHSE

ONONDAGOS. TAKEN FROM AN INDIAN  
CHEIF IN THE AMERICAN WAR, 1761.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 45 mm. Argent, très  
belle, extrêmement rare. Voir: Leroux, 837;  
Betts, 431; McLachlan, 8; Morin, 10.

ILLUSTRATION: Planche IV Nos 1 et 2.

6. — MARRIAGE MEDAL (1761-62).

AVERS: Bustes du roi Georges III et de la reine  
Charlotte se faisant face, sous une draperie.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 38 mm. Argent, très  
belle, très rare. Voir: Leroux, 831; McLach-  
lan, 9; Morin, 11.

ILLUSTRATION: Planche IV Nos 3 et 4.

7. — LION AND WOLF MEDAL (1763).

AVERS: Buste de Georges III roi d'Angleterre.

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.

REVERS: Un lion au repos et un loup hurlant  
vers lui; au second plan une église et des  
maisons.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 58 mm. Argent, très  
belle, très rare. Voir: Leroux, 835; McLach-  
lan, 11; Morin, 12.

8. — PONTIAC TREATY MEDAL (1776-83).

AVERS: Buste de Georges III.

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales (Ecartelées avec  
les fleurs de lys.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 60 mm. Argent, très  
belle, extrêmement rare. Voir: Betts, 600;  
Hunter Sale, 56.

ILLUSTRATION: Planche III, Nos 5 et 6.

9. — AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEDAL (1776-1783).

AVERS: Buste de Georges III, roi d'Angleterre, avec armure à 7 rivets.

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS III, DEI GRATIA.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 72 mm. Argent, très belle, rare. Voir: Leroux, 832; Betts, 437; Morin, 14; McLachlan, 13; Hunter sale, 59.

10. — AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEDAL (1776-1783).

AVERS: Buste de Georges III avec armure à 8 rivets. (Variété de la précédente).

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS III, DEI GRATIA.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales. (Variété avec la patte du lion sur l'I de « Dieu »).

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 72 mm. Argent, très belle, rare. Voir: McLachlan, 14; Hunter sale, 60.

11. — AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEDAL (1776-1783).

AVERS: Buste de Georges III (petit module).

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS III, DEI GRATIA.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 36 mm. Argent, très belle, extrêmement rare. Voir Betts, 439; McLachlan, CCXCIV.

12. — KING'S LOVE MEDAL (1794).

AVERS: Buste de Georges III.

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA, 1794.

AVERS: Les Armes Royales.

*Inscription:* (Sur la tranche) MAY HE  
EVER REIGN IN THE HEARTS OF HIS  
PEOPLE.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 32 mm. Argent, très  
belle, très rare. Voir: Leroux, 834; Morin,  
15.

ILLUSTRATION: Planche IV, Nos 5 et 6.

13. — MULED MEDAL (1764-1801).

AVERS: Jeune buste de Georges III (vers 1764).

*Inscription:* GEORGIUS III, DEI GRATIA.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales (sans les fleurs de  
lys, après 1801).

N. B.—L'avers et le revers de cette médaille présentent  
un anachronisme.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 60 mm. Argent, belle,  
rare. Voir: Leroux, 836; McLachlan, CCX-  
CVI; Betts, 601.

14. — WAR OF 1812 MEDAL (1814).

AVERS: Buste de Georges III (âgé).

*Inscription:* GEORGIUS III, DEI GRATIA.  
BRITANNIARUM REX., F. D.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales.

*Inscription:* 1814.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 75 mm. Argent, très  
belle, rare. Voir: Leroux, 838; McLachlan, 21;  
Morin, 17.

15. — HUDSON'S BAY MEDAL (1820).

AVERS: Buste de Georges III.

*Inscription:* GEORGIUS III D. G. BRITAN-  
NIARUM REX FID. DEF.



REVERS: Armoiries de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson avec devise « PRO PELLE CUTEM ».

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 48 mm. Argent, avec belière, très belle, extrêmement rare. Voir: Leroux, 490; Morin, 39.

ILLUSTRATION: Planche IV, Nos 7 et 8.

16. — HUDSON'S BAY MEDAL (1820).

Même description que la précédente et même module, mais variété en bronze. Très belle, très rare.

17. — HURON VISIT MEDAL (1821).

AVERS: Buste lauré et drapé de Georges IV.

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS IV, DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REX.

REVERS: Couronne de lauriers et d'épis de blé réunis à la base par un bouquet de roses, de chardons et de trèfles surmontant un petit cheval courant, et fermée au sommet par une couronne royale.

*Inscription*: CROWNED JULY XIX, MDCCCXXI (et en légende) GOD SAVE THE KING.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 70 mm. Vermeil, très belle, très rare. Donnée par le roi au Chef Huron André Romain. Voir: Morin, 18.

18. — AFRICAN POTENTATES MEDAL (1840).

AVERS: Tête diadémée de Victoria.

*Inscription*: VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGINA F. D.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales.

*Inscription*: 1840.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 75 mm. Argent, très belle, très rare. Voir: Leroux, 840; Morin, 19.

19. — AFRICAN POTENTATES MEDAL (1840).

Même description que la précédente, mais module de 60 mm. Argent, très belle, très rare. Voir Leroux, 841.

20. — MICMAC MEDAL (1842).

AVERS: Tête nue de Victoria avec chignon orné de roses, entourée d'un cercle perlé et d'une bande unie de 10 mm. destinée sans doute à recevoir une inscription.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales.

*Inscription*: VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID. DEF.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 65 mm. Epreuve en plomb. Extrêmement rare. Voir: Leroux, 839; McLachlan, 25; Morin, 20.

21. — PRINCE OF WALES MEDAL (1860).

AVERS: Buste diadémé de Victoria (comme au No 18).

*Inscription*: VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIARUM REGINA, F. D. (avec les trois plumes d'autruche, emblème du Prince de Galles, sa devise « ICH DIEN » et le millésime « 1860 » ajoutés en gravure).

REVERS: Les Armes Royales.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 75 mm. Argent, très belle, très rare. Voir: Morin, 22.

22. — PRINCE OF WALES MEDAL (1860).

Même description que la précédente, mais

module de 60 mm. Argent, très belle, très rare.

23. — TREATIES Nos. 1 and 2 Medal (1871).

AVERS: Tête de Victoria avec diadème croisé et fleurdéliné.

*Inscription*: VICTORIA REGINA.

REVERS: Couronne de feuilles de chêne. Pas d'inscription.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 51 mm. Argent, fleur de coin (sans anneau ni ruban). Très rare. Voir: Leroux, 1192; McLachlan, 29; Morin, 23.

24. — INDIANS OF THE NORTH WEST MEDAL (1872).

AVERS: Buste de Victoria avec voile, diadème et collier.

*Inscription*: VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D. (et sur la bande extérieure) DOMINION OF CANADA, CHIEFS MEDAL, 1872.

REVERS: Britannia assise avec un lion à ses genoux, accueille les provinces canadiennes.

*Inscription*: JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR, CANADA INSTAURATA 1867 (et sur la bande extérieure) INDIANS OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

NOTA. — C'est la médaille frappée à l'occasion de la Confédération et entourée d'une bande de 11 mm.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 94 mm. Electrotypage argenté, rare. Voir: Leroux, 1190; McLachlan, 30; Morin, 24.

25. — TREATY No. 3 MEDAL (1873).

AVERS: Buste de Victoria avec voile, diadème et collier.

*Inscription*: VICTORIA REGINA.

REVERS: Un commissaire anglais et un chef indien se serrent la main en face d'un camp sur la prairie et un soleil couchant.

*Inscription*: INDIAN TREATY No. 3, 1873.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 76 mm. Argent, très belle, très rare. Voir: Leroux, 1191; McLachlan, 31; Morin, 25.

26 to 30. — TREATY MEDALS (1874-1899).

Même description que la précédente sauf l'inscription du No et de l'année du traité qui changent ainsi:

INDIAN TREATY No. 4, 1874.

INDIAN TREATY No. 5, 1875.

INDIAN TREATY, No. 6, 1876.

INDIAN TREATY, No. 7, 1877.

INDIAN TREATY, No. 8, 1899.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 76 mm. Argent, toutes très belles. Voir: Morin dans *Canadian Antiquarian* de 1931 (VII Nos 1 et 2).

31. — CALGARY MEDAL (1901).

AVERS: Les bustes accolés du Duc et de la Duchesse de Cornwall et York (aujourd'hui Georges V et la reine Marie) en réduction, au centre, entourés d'une bordure ornementée de feuilles d'érable sur le périmètre de la médaille.

*Inscription*: THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES  
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORN-  
WALL AND YORK.

REVERS: Les Armes Royales (en réduction) au centre.

*Inscription*: PRESENTED TO HEAD CHIEFS IN COMMEMORATION OF ASSEMBLY OF INDIAN TRIBES, CALGARY, SEP. 28th, 1901.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 65 mm. Argent, très belle, rare. Voir: Morin, 26.

32 et 33. — TREATY BADGES (1905-06).

AVERS. — Insigne circulaire en argent doré, entourant un Union Jack en émail.

*Inscription*: CHIEF (ou COUNCILLOR) TREATY No. 9.

REVERS: Agrafe.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 60 mm. pour les chefs; 50 mm. pour les conseillers. Argent doré, et émail, très beau, très rare. Voir: Morin dans *Canadian Antiquarian* de 1931 (VII, No. 3).

34. — TREATY No. 10 MEDAL (1906).

AVERS: Buste couronné d'Edouard VII.

*Inscription*: EDWARDUS VII REX.

REVERS: Même sujet que les médailles des traités Nos 3 à 8.

*Inscription*: INDIAN TREATY No. 10, 1906.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 75 mm. Electrotype en bronze avec bélière. Très belle, très rare. Voir: Morin dans *Canadian Antiquarian* de 1931 (VII, No. 4).

35. — TREATY No. 11 MEDAL (1921).

AVERS: Buste couronné de Georges V avec collier.

*Inscription*: GEORGIUS V DEI GRA, REX ET IND. IMP.

REVERS: Même sujet que les médailles des traités Nos 3 à 8 et 10.

*Inscription*: INDIAN TREATY No. 11, 1921.

DESCRIPTION: Diamètre: 75 mm. Argent, fleur de coin. Très rare. Voir: Morin dans *Canadian Antiquarian* de 1931 (VII No 5).

Ceux qui s'intéressent à cette section de la numismatique canadienne apprendront sans doute avec plaisir qu'un catalogue raisonné et illustré des médailles décernées aux Chefs Indiens, donnant leur description, degré de rareté, nombre d'exemplaires connus avec indication de leurs possesseurs, et autres renseignements, est en voie de préparation par MM. Victor Morin et L.-A. Renaud. Ils invitent les collectionneurs qui pourraient posséder quelques unes de ces pièces précieuses à bien vouloir les leur signaler.

Dans le prochain numéro, nous signalerons les principales médailles militaires qui font partie de notre collection canadienne.

(à suivre)

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## CONTRIBUTORS TO OUR NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

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We desire to express our appreciation of the kindness of the generous contributors to our coin and medal collection. Thanks to the public spirit of these friends, the Chateau de Ramezay numismatic room is gradually progressing towards its aim of presenting to its visitors the most complete canadian display of this continent and consequently in the world.

Foremost amongst these donors stands the City of Montreal who has enabled us to purchase the McLachlan Collection, and Mr. T. B. Macaulay who has created for the benefit of our numismatic department a special fund whose interest is used annually in purchasing valuable additions as we come across them.

May the example of these benefactors open the eyes of the public upon what we have been able to accomplish with limited means and emulate others to follow their leadership.

L.-A. RENAUD

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## PARTIE DOCUMENTAIRE

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### SOME CANADIAN CUSTOMS OF THE FRENCH REGIME

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#### 1° Concession of a Pew.

**U**NLIKE our present times, the privilege of occupying a pew in the parish church was not within the reach of everybody, in the blessed days of Ville-Marie. The Governor insisted upon his right to a seat in the sanctuary; the Seigneur was entitled to the space of two pews with the privilege of burial underneath, in the church basement; gentlemen of the nobility purchased the right to build their own pews, but restrictions had to be enforced so that, in doing so, they should refrain from encroaching upon the aisle in their desire of distinctiveness; some wealthy people secured similar grants later, but the price they had to pay for the satisfaction of their pride confined their number to a few.

The concessions of such exceptional privileges were made with the solemnity of a notarial deed. We publish here below the grant made in favor of Charles Nolan Lamarque, in 1729. The sum of sixty *livres* stipulated for the original grant, enormous for that time, besides the cost of construction of the pew and the annual rent to be paid, indicates sufficiently that the pride of our forefathers was ransomed, in olden times, as well as in our days of wealth.

## 2° Equipment for the Fur Trade.

Another interesting document follows in the form of a notarial obligation consented by a fur-trader for a sum of money advanced for his expedition to the "Upper Countries", (*aux païs d'en hault*).

These adventurers had to take a good supply of life necessities for travelling, camping, feeding and, above all, for trading with the Indians in exchange for their valuable furs. They promised to pay, on their return, in merchandise so obtained, and when we think that a beaver skin could be obtained for a few glass beads and that the value of a gun was represented by furs piled to the height of its cannon, it is no wonder that the profits of such expeditions appealed to the adventurous "*coureurs de bois*", despite the perils of their travels.

VICTOR MORIN

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## CONCESSION D'UN BANC DANS L'ÉGLISE DE CETTE PAROISSE PAR MESSIEURS LES MARGUILLIERS À M. ET Mme LaMARQUE

7bre 1729.

PAR DEVANT LE NOTAIRE Royal, en la juridiction Royale de Montréal y résident soussigné furent présens Sieurs Raymond Baby, marchand bourgeois de cette ville et marguillier en charge de l'œuvre et fabrique de la paroisse de cette dite ville et Sieur Antoine Magnan Lespérance, marchand et marguillier de lad. paroisse, lesquels ont volontairement reconnu et confessé avoir accordé et concédé promis et promettent faire jouir et garantir au nom de la fabrique

de lad. église et tant pour eux que pour leurs successeurs marguilliers dans lad. église à Sieur Charles Nolan Lamarque, marchand bourgeois de cette ville, un des marguilliers de lad. paroisse à ce présent et acceptant preneur pour luy et Dame Marianne Legardeur de St. Pierre son épouse, leurs enfants de l'un et de l'autre et descendant d'eux en ligne directe, un banc placé dans lad. église au rang du côté gauche en entrant dans lad. église scittué entre le banc dud. Sieur Lespérance et celui de Madame Rupallais Ettissier pour dud. banc et place jouir par lesd. concessionnaires plainement et paisiblement et sans aucuns troubles toutes et quantes fois du jour qu'eux et leurs enfants et descendants le désireront aux charges, clauses et conditions cy après scavoir : qu'il ne sera faite aucune élévation ny ouvrage qui puisse incommoder ny avoir saillie autrement qu'aux autres bancs, que lesd. concessionnaires ne pourront faire aucune cession ny transport à d'autre particulier sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, que si les concessionnaires venoient à quitter la paroisse led. banc retournera de plain droit à la fabrique de lad. paroisse sans aucuns remboursements de la façon dud. banc ny de la somme payé par lesd. preneurs en considération de la présente concession et qu'au deffaut dud. Sieur de la Marque et lad. dame son épouse, leurs enfants et descendants qui voudront jouir dud. banc seront tenus de payer à la fabrique de lad. église à chaque mutation la somme de dix livres conformément à l'arrest du conseil à peine de nullité des présentes à leur égard. Sera loisible au Sieur marguillier en charge de faire la fouille des terres sous led. banc quand bon leur semblera. Cette concession ainsi faite aux charges susd. et outre pour et moyen-



nant la somme de quatre vingt livres trois sols quatre deniers, scavoir soixante livres pour le fond dud. banc, douze livres treize sols quatre deniers pour la façon d'iceluy et sept livres dix sols pour la rente de la présente année, laquelle d. somme de quatre vingt livres trois sols quatre deniers, led. Sieur Lamarque a payé aud. Sieur Baby qui a reconnu et confessé l'avoir prise et reçue en bonnes monnoyes ayans cours dont etc., quittant, etc. Et encore à la charge de payer annuellement à lad. fabrique es mains du marguillier en charge ou au porteur pour luy aud. Montréal sept livres dix sols de France de rente dont la première année de payement escherra par avance pour portion du temps au premier jour de l'année prochaine et continuer de là à l'avenir tant que lesd. concessionnaires et leurs enfants et descendants d'eux sous les conditions cy dessus seront possesseurs dud. banc à peine, etc., sous l'obligation de leurs biens présents et avenir. Ce fut fait en présence de Messire Jean Gabriel Marie Lescoat, prestre, faisant les fonctions curiales de la ditte paroisse qui a eu la présente concession pour agréable et consent quelle porte son effet et fourniront lesd. preneurs autant des présentes aud. Sieur marguillier dans huit jours d'huy à peine de tous dépens dommages et interest, car ainsi etc., promettant etc., obligeant etc., renonceant etc., fait et passé aud. Montréal étude dud. No're l'an mil sept cent vingt neuf le septième septembre avant midy en présence des Sieurs Jean Biron Fresnière et Charles Benoist témoins qui ont signé à la minute des présentes avec mond. Sieur Lescoat, Baby led. Sieur Lamarque et notaire après lecture faite suivant l'Ord'ce.

(Signé) ADHÉMAR

OBLIGATION CONSENTIE À M. LaMARQUE  
PAR FRANÇOIS ROY

30 juin 1731.

PARDEVANT LE NO'RE Royal en la jurisdiction royale de Montréal y résident soussigné fut présent Sieur François Roy voyageur demeurant en cette ville, fils de Pierre Roy, lequel a reconnu et confessé devoir bien Loyallement et légitimement à Sieur Charles Nolan Lamarque, marchand bourgeois de cette ville ce acceptant par Sieur Jean Marie Nolan à ce présent la somme de trois cent-neuf livres, dix-neuf sols, six deniers, valleur reçu dud. Sieur en bonnes marchandises de traite à luy vendu et livré ce jour-d'huy pour ses besoins et utilité pour son équipement au voyage qu'il va faire dans les païs d'en hault desquelles marchandises il a dit être contant et satisfait, si comme etc., dont etc., laquelle ditte somme de trois cent neuf livres, dix-neuf sols, six deniers, ledit Roy débiteur promet et s'oblige bailler et payer audit Sieur Lamarque créiteur ou au porteur, etc., dans tout le cours du mois d'août de la présente année mil sept cent trente un, mesme plutost si luy ou ses effets descendent des païs d'en hault, en castors et pelleteries au prix des marchands équipeurs, à peine de tous dépens, dommages et intérêts sous l'obligation et hypothèque de tous les biens meubles et immeubles présens et avenir et par privilège spécial les effets qui proviendront desdites marchandises comme gage naturel dudit Sieur créiteur, sans que les obligations spéciales et généralles desrogent l'un à l'autre, car ainsy etc. Et pour l'exécution des présentes ledit débiteur a esleu son domicile en cette ville la maison

du Sieur Louis Trutteau seise rue St Paul, auquel lieu etc., nonobstant etc., promettant etc., obligeant, etc. Fait et passé audit Montréal étude dudit notaire l'an mil sept cent trente un, le trentième juin avant midy en présence des Sieurs Luc Moreau et Jean Biron Fresnière témoins qui ont signé à la minute des présentes avec ledit Sieur Jean Marie Nolan et notaire à la réserve dudit débiteur qui a déclaré ne le scavoir de ce interpellé après lecture faite suivant l'Ord'ce.

(Signé) ADHÉMAR

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## L'EXPERTISE DE NOTRE MUSÉE

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L'ASSOCIATION des Musées Britanniques s'est fortement intéressée, dans ces dernières années, à l'existence de nos musées canadiens. Comme entrée en matière elle nous a délégué son secrétaire, le député Markham, dont la visite fut suivie, à court intervalle, de celle du président, Sir Henry Miers, puis de l'un de ses experts, M. Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A., directeur du musée de Galles qui vint faire une étude approfondie de l'installation, du fonctionnement et des perspectives de nos principaux musées, en vue de leur indiquer les défauts à corriger et les perfectionnements dont ils seraient susceptibles.

A Montréal, ses observations se sont portées sur l'Université McGill, la Galerie des Arts et le Château de Ramezay. Les rapports qu'il a adressés à chacune de ces institutions contiennent des éloges mérités et des critiques judicieuses dont elles ne manqueront pas de faire leur profit. L'Université McGill a publié le sien en brochure afin que ceux qui s'intéressent à son œuvre puissent juger par eux-mêmes de l'aide pécuniaire dont elle a besoin pour répondre à ses desiderata. Nous publions ci-après celui qui nous a été adressé et, si nous le comparons aux autres, nous éprouverons une légitime satisfaction à constater que notre visiteur a été favorablement impressionné par l'ensemble de notre installation.

Dans une lettre qu'il nous adressait avec son rapport, et que nous publions également, le Dr Fox avait,

en effet, l'amabilité de nous dire qu'en dépit de quelques critiques, il y a lieu de féliciter notre société de l'œuvre qu'elle a pu accomplir au bénéfice de la population de Montréal avec des ressources aussi limitées. Le passage auquel il est fait allusion se traduit ainsi :

« Dans les pages qui suivent je devrai critiquer certains détails de vos collections. Mais c'est mon opinion bien mûrie que les dispositions prises pour le délassement et l'éducation gratuite du public au moyen des collections importantes et intéressantes du Château offrent un ensemble remarquable de ce que peut accomplir, pour le bien public, l'effort personnel et persévérant de ses présidents et directeurs successifs, l'esprit civique des membres de la société en général et le dévouement fort peu rétribué des conservateurs du musée et de leur personnel ».

Nous nous proposons de mettre à profit les conseils du Dr Fox en tenant cependant compte du fait que le musée du Château de Ramezay n'aspire pas seulement à être scientifique mais qu'il tend surtout à faire œuvre éducative, ainsi que je le signalais à notre estimé correspondant en accusant réception de son rapport par la lettre que nous reproduisons également.

Il serait très désirable, en effet, que nous limitassions nos activités à l'archéologie canadienne et aux recherches sur les Indiens dans cette partie de notre pays; nous pourrions sans doute atteindre ainsi un plus haut degré de perfectionnement en nous spécialisant. Mais pouvons-nous ignorer, de propos délibéré, tout l'Ouest canadien si intéressant dans son histoire, ses mœurs, ses ressources et son développement, lorsqu'une partie importante de notre population, et prin-



ciatement la gent écolière, n'a pratiquement pas d'autre endroit que notre musée pour en étudier *de visu* les diverses manifestations ?

Nous adressons un cordial merci à l'Association des Musées Britanniques et à ses sympathiques représentants; qu'ils reçoivent l'expression du bon souvenir que leurs visites nous ont laissé d'eux et qu'ils soient assurés du plaisir que nous aurons de les revoir.

*Le président*

VICTOR MORIN

**Dr. FOX'S LETTER ACCOMPANYING HIS REPORT**

Cardiff, 15th December 1931.

National Museum of Wales,

Mons. Victor Morin, President,

Château de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Mr. Morin,

In sending you my report on the Château and its Collections, I would first wish to thank you most warmly, and those associated with you, for the kindness and courtesy with which you received me. I much enjoyed my short stay in Montreal, and greatly appreciate the warmth of your welcome.

The report contains some adverse comments, but I would beg you to believe that the paragraph on page 3 represents my considered opinion as to the benefits which your Society has conferred on the City of Montreal, in founding and developing its Museum.

With the compliments of the Season,

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

CYRIL FOX,

Director



REPORT ON THE COLLECTIONS IN THE CHÂTEAU DE  
RAMEZAY, THE PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM  
OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NUMIS-  
MATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL

by

CYRIL FOX, Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.S.A.  
Director of the National Museum of Wales.

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In accordance with a request transmitted to me through Sir Henry Miers, President of the Museums Association, I visited Montreal in November 1931 in order (*inter alia*) to examine and report on the collections housed in the Château de Ramezay, the Museum of the Archaeological and Numismatic Society of Montreal, their character and the policy to be adopted in the future with reference to them.

I would first wish to express my appreciation of the ready help and courtesy which I have received in the course of my investigations from :

Mons. Victor Morin, President,  
Mons. P. O. Tremblay, Curator,  
Mons. L. A. Renaud, Assistant Curator.

The matters dealt with are considered under the following heads : —

1. *The Building,*
2. *Organization and Finance,*
3. *Publication,*
4. *The Collections*
  - i. Suited to the aims and objects of the Society,

- ii. Unsited to the aims and objects of the Society.
- 5. *Recommandations*,
  - i. The Building,
  - ii. The Collections,  
    Labelling of Exhibits,  
    The Catalogue,
  - iii. Summary.
- 6. *Finance*,
- 7. *Future Policy regarding Acquisitions*,
- 8. *Co-operation with other Museums*,
- 9. *Affiliation*.

## 1. THE BUILDING

The Château de Ramezay, built in 1705 by the then Governor of Montreal, and the official residence of successive French and English Governors up to 1849, is the most interesting and important historical building in Montreal, and the Archaeological and Numismatic Society of Montreal is to be congratulated on the possession of a structure so eminently suited for an Historical Portrait Gallery and Museum.

The original *structure* survives, largely unaltered; but the majority of the *fittings* — cornices, doors, windows, mantels — are to be referred to the period of English control; mainly to a date round about 1800 when an addition — the East Wing — was built.

## 2. ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal was founded under a slightly different title,

in 1862. It has to its credit not only the saving of the Château from destruction, (through the practical help of the City authorities), and the founding of its Museum, but a long series of learned publications.

Its resources are meagre, obtained from (a) subscriptions, from some 236 life and ordinary members; (b) Grants from the Provincial Government and the City of Montreal; (c) Sales of catalogues, etc. The sums available for purchase are very small, and the Museum owes its treasures mainly to the generosity of members and their friends.

The Museum was founded in 1895, when the Château was handed over to the Society by the Corporation of the City of Montreal.

The controlling body, the Council, administers the Museum through an Honorary Curator, Mons. P. O. Tremblay, and a salaried Curator for the Numismatic Collection, Mons. L. A. Renaud. The Assistant Librarian, Miss Anna O'Dowd, is also salaried.

### 3. PUBLICATION

The "Catalogue of the Château de Ramezay Museum and Portrait Gallery", 18th edition, 1930. This praiseworthy effort to provide guidance to the visitor records practically everything on exhibition up to the date of publication, and gives a brief history of the Château. It does not include the Numismatic Collection.

### 4. THE COLLECTIONS

In the pages which follow I shall feel obliged to comment adversely on certain aspects of the collections. *But it is my considered opinion that the provision for*

*the free enjoyment and education of the public of the important and interesting collections of the Château represents a remarkable example of sustained personal effort for the public good, by successive presidents and members of council, of civic spirit on the part of the Society in general, and of devoted service for but little material reward on the part of the Curators and the staff.*<sup>1</sup>

### **I. Suited to the Aims and Objects of the Society.**

The importance and wide range of the Museum's Historical Collections are apparent to every visitor. They include :

- (a) A Numismatic collection, of Canadian bank notes, paper money, coins, tokens, very complete: with a large comparative series.
- (b) A collection of original Portraits and Miniatures of men of note in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Canada generally.
- (c) A remarkable series of objects intimately associated with men and women who took active or prominent parts in the Political, Military, Exploration or Economic spheres of action in Canada during the 17th to 19th centuries.
- (d) A series of Documents, public and private, dealing directly or indirectly with the history of the Province of Quebec and of Canada generally.

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<sup>1</sup> NOTA. — This is the paragraph referred in Dr. Fox's letter as representing his "considered opinion" of the merits of the Château de Ramezay Museum.

- (e) Plans, views, pictures, drawings, prints of sites or scenes important in the history of Eastern Canada, many rare and ancient; illustrations of buildings, etc., now destroyed; in particular of Montreal and district.
- (f) Objects from battle sites in Eastern Canada, or associated with military campaigns.
- (g) Elements of historical buildings, or of structures intrinsically interesting, e. g., Key plates, doors, panelling of churches and houses; the Louisbourg Bell.
- (h) Objects, not strictly historical, but illustrative of the art, culture and social life of the 18th and 19th centuries in the Province of Quebec. These including furniture, plate, china, weapons, clothes, jewellery.
- (i) Objects illustrative of the traditional and still-surviving culture of the French-Canadian peasantry.
- (j) Objects illustrative of the development of transport in Eastern Canada — Ship and engine models, prints and drawings, etc.
- (k) Objects used by Indians who came into historical relation with French or English regiments or settlers, or derived from sites of historical interest, e.g. Hochelaga.
- (l) Objects illustrative of the culture of the Indians of Eastern Canada.

A brief analysis such as this does something to suggest the range and significance of the collections of the Society. It cannot effectively indicate the high interest, rarity, and importance of individual objects.

It will be observed that all the classes listed are definitely related to the avowed purposes of the Society and thus have obvious significance.

The specimens are (with the proper exception of certain English and French objects) Canadian; they are what they pretend to be — contemporary records or objects, or original works of art or craftsmanship.

## II. Unsited to the Aims and Objects of the Society.

If such were all the Museum contained my task would be easy, but it is not. The Museum contains also : —

- (a) A group of wax figures purporting to represent the Fathers of Confederation, 1866. These were made, the majority from photographs or engravings, in 1898. Their historical value is therefore nil.\*
- (b) Modern copies in oil, the majority technically inferior, of original portraits preserved elsewhere.
- (c) Curios : Objects of no museum interest, judged by any standard which can justly be applied, such as : —
  - Piece of mortar from the Ramparts of Montreal, p. 68 of Cat., No. 42.
  - Nails from Sacristy, p. 74 of Cat. No. 49.
  - Brick from Château, p. 86 of Cat. No. 8.
  - Piece of mortar from Fort de la Montagne, p. 75 of Cat. No. 65.
  - Piece of wood cut by beaver, p. 57 of Cat. No. 16.

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\*NOTE. — These wax figures have been discarded since.



Compare also No. 47, p. 69; No. 36 p. 68; No. 33 p. 60; No. 30 p. 60; No. 29 p. 60.

The number of catalogued objects of this useless character is large. It is difficult perhaps to determine where the line should be drawn between an object worth looking at and one that isn't; but I am very certain that the present policy of the Museum in this respect needs modification. An object to be suitable for exhibition, should have some *intrinsic* interest.

(d) Objects unrelated to the purpose of the Museum and frequently mere curios : —

P. 57, No. 7. Sword from Syria.

P. 57, No. 8. Mexican knife.

P. 86, No. 7. Chiefs War Club, South Pacific.

P. 75, No. 6. Chip from Nelson's ship "Victory".

Compare also No. 37, p. 68; No. 35, p. 60.

(e) Exhibits which purport to be historical records, but which are modern imaginative productions, taken from illustrated magazines, e.g., a picture of a Viking ship in "The Discoverers Room"; pictures of the Battle of Châteauguay and of Queenstown Heights in "The Vaudreuil Room"; Pictures 50 and 51 in the Council Room.

(f) The Salon : The objects in this room with the exception of six pieces of original furniture are of no historic interest, they are modern, and unworthy of the Museum.

(g) I think also that Eskimo and *Western* Indian material ought to be considered as outside the museums range.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

### I. The Building :

All internal fittings, doors, etc., of the period up to 1849 should be carefully preserved. The imitation French style fittings of the so-called French Salon should be torn out. Efforts should be made to obtain original panelling etc., of the French or English periods from the Montreal district, and such should be set up in the rooms which lack distinctive features; the new material should be clearly labelled with its place or origin.

The blocked windows in the Confederation Room should be opened up. A better stairway to the vaults, of simple character but broader, should be provided. It is not practical to retain the earthen floor of the northern basement, on account of dust. This should be replaced with a cement floor except at the far end where there is no traffic.

No additions should be made to the Château; any extension of accommodation should be in the nature of an isolated building connected, on the ground floor only, by a covered passage. Such a building should be architecturally based on the Château style, but should not be a slavish copy of any particular building.

Should the Society find it possible to erect an additional building, to the memory of Jacques Cartier, I recommend that it should take the form of a Hall (flanked by offices and rooms for reserve collections and students — very necessary), the roof line of which should be level with that of the Château: this Hall to contain a bust of Cartier and to house the Folk Collection — illustrating the life of the *habitant*.

## II. The collections :

The Coin Room is well- arranged and competently controlled. It is a tight fit, but will suffice for the present. This apart, the Museum is lamentably overcrowded. This overcrowding is due (1) to the custom of exhibiting everything the Society possesses, and (2) to the possession of a number of objects unsuited to a Canadian Historical Archaeological and Numismatic Museum.

Though an increase of exhibition space, involving a new building will doubtless be necessary, it is not needed at present. If everything not strictly suitable for exhibition were removed from walls and cases to reserve rooms, and everything not suitable for the collections destroyed, loaned or sold, the Exhibition Rooms would be far more interesting to visitors, and the Society's reputation for historical scholarship enhanced.

I recommend that : —

- (a) With rare exceptions, only *originals* should be exhibited.
- (b) The attic should be fitted up with cases, drawers and cabinets in which the majority of modern water-colours,<sup>1</sup> engravings, photographs, and *copies* of portraits in oil now exhibited, should be filed or stored away ; and with boxes in which duplicates of objects of small importance (e.g.

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<sup>1</sup> Dozens of exhibits of the class of No. 23, p. 80, are worth accepting, but not exhibiting, except occasionally — taking their place in special exhibits.

Indian pipes, arrowheads), of which there are many should be stored away.

- (c) The Canadian-Indian section of the Museum should be limited to *Eastern Canada*; and a Loan Exchange of the Western Canadian and Eskimo material should be negotiated with McGill University.
- (d) The various groups of material should be more completely segregated, bringing together, e. g., all the Canadian-Indian material it is desired to exhibit. One or two "Period" rooms should be attempted, when the "French Salon" is dismantled.
- (e) The Confederation Room should be turned into a "Habitant Gallery", to contain "Bygones" from the agricultural districts surrounding Montreal; the two southern vaults of the Château should contain no more than is necessary to *furnish* them; they should be *living rooms*, not Exhibition Galleries.
- (f) Particular effort should be devoted to extending the exhibit illustrating transport (by land or sea).
- (g) When this is done the Society still has available for expansion, the Salon, which contains very little material. If possible preserve this as a gallery for special exhibitions.

My views as to rearrangement may be illustrated by reference to the Elgin Room. This now contains four or five rows of pictures right up to the ceiling; an absurd number, in which the good originals are swamped and lost sight of by the poor copies. Elimi-

nate these latter and the photographs, and there will be a very interesting and important gallery.

If the relegation to reserve of a large proportion of the Society's collection seems drastic, remember that it thus has in reserve, a variety of properly indexed objects which can be brought out for special exhibits from time to time, e. g., *Montreal Worthies*, or *Watercolours of Old Houses and Scenes near and in Montreal*.

#### Labelling of Exhibits :

The exhibits are for the most part unlabelled. I was given the, to me, surprising explanation that the absence of labels practically forced visitors to buy the Catalogue, from the sale of which an important revenue was obtained. The attitude is logical. I feel it to be bad policy, nevertheless, and urge the Council to give it up, and trust to other means — the intrinsic excellence of the Catalogue, its value as a source of historical information, and a memento of a visit — to secure the financial return.

#### The Catalogue :

In the next edition of the Catalogue the following improvements might be adopted : —

1. Source of all objects, and date of acquisition and reference number in the Register, should be added. E. G., No. 37, p. 15 add *Purchased, 1901*, and (Register Number).
2. No duplicate numbers for objects in the same Gallery should be used. The numbers 1-30 occur



three times over in the Council Room lists and cause unnecessary confusion.

3. The lists for each room should be preceded by a brief account of the historical events or period they illustrate.

### III. Summary :

To sum up, the improvements regarded as necessary are : —

1. The elimination from the exhibition galleries of a large proportion (possibly one-third) of the exhibits.
2. The organization of what is worth preserving of these as a reserve collection for students.
3. The rearrangement of the material which survives the overhaul.
4. Its labelling in a scientific and uniform manner.
5. The production of a new Catalogue of the exhibited collection.

The provision of cases of modern type, though desirable, must for financial reasons, be postponed.

This is an extended programme of reorganization. It can hardly be attempted without the strengthening of the Staff. A good Shorthand-Typist with a knowledge of card indexing and filing systems should be appointed before the overhaul takes place, and cabinets and cases provided for the reserve collections of photographs, engravings, etc. With such help Mons. Tremblay and Renaud should be able to make a start.

It is possible that the Museum Register may have to be reconstituted: the Registered number should be affixed to every exhibit.



## 6. FINANCE

The funds needed for reorganization cannot be provided out of existing resources. The obvious direction in which to look for increased resources is increase of membership. When one considers the services rendered by the Society to the people of Montreal, the membership list is remarkably meagre. Such a Society in a City of such a size ought to have a membership of at least a thousand.

## 7. FUTURE POLICY REGARDING ACQUISITIONS

I suggest that the Curators accept or purchase nothing that falls below the standard or range approved of in the relevant paragraphs of this Report. With rare exceptions objects of 20th century date should not be exhibited in the historical galleries of the Museum, though they may rightly be acquired for preservation. In the case of the Folk Collection, contemporary (obsolescent) material may quite properly be secured and shown.

## 8. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER MUSEUMS

I recommend that the existing friendly co-operation between the Château de Ramezay Museum and those concerned in the administration of the McGill Museums, be encouraged by the Society, and that exchanges and loans be authorized.

For the present these connexions can best be maintained on a personal and informal basis. Since the interests of the Château and McCord overlap, it is specially important that discussions should take place prior to sales by public auction of historical material.

It is very desirable in the interests of the Museum service of the City, that similar contact should be established with the Art Association of Montreal. The two Institutions are complementary.

### 9. AFFILIATION

A survey of school and College Museums in the neighbourhood of Montreal convinces me that a scheme of affiliation, whereby Curators of these Museums can obtain help and advice in the maintenance and improvement of their collections, and can meet their fellow curators at least once a year in a Summer School, would be warmly welcomed. The scheme should, if possible, be fostered by the authorities of the Château de Ramezay, of McGill University (and possibly of the Art Association of Montreal), acting jointly; and the Summer School, (2-3 days) might be held in turn at these Institutions. It is in extra-mural service that close collaboration between these Institution can most easily be undertaken. I should be glad to advise in detail on such a scheme if desired.

15-12-31.

\* \* \*

CYRIL FOX

### LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF Dr. FOX'S REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT OF OUR SOCIETY

Montreal, December 31st, 1931.

Dr Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A.,  
National Museum of Wales,  
Cardiff, Wales, England.

Dear Dr. Fox,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant and of your report on the Château de Ramezay Museum accompanying the same for which I beg to thank you.

I have taken due note of the remarks and suggestions therein made, and I will communicate the whole to the Council of our Society.

We will certainly profit by your experience and avail ourselves of your suggestions in the improvement of our museum. On another hand, you readily understand that there are local conditions and sentiments in our population to which we must yield, and therefore we must do things that are perhaps not absolutely in accord with a scientific conduct of such a museum, but have to be complied with in our institution.

For instance, the modern conception or recent events of our history have to be recalled to people of our generation who are apt to forget them fast, and as, in a young country like ours, history becomes old much faster than in older countries, we feel that we must make provision for it, even by recalling recent events.

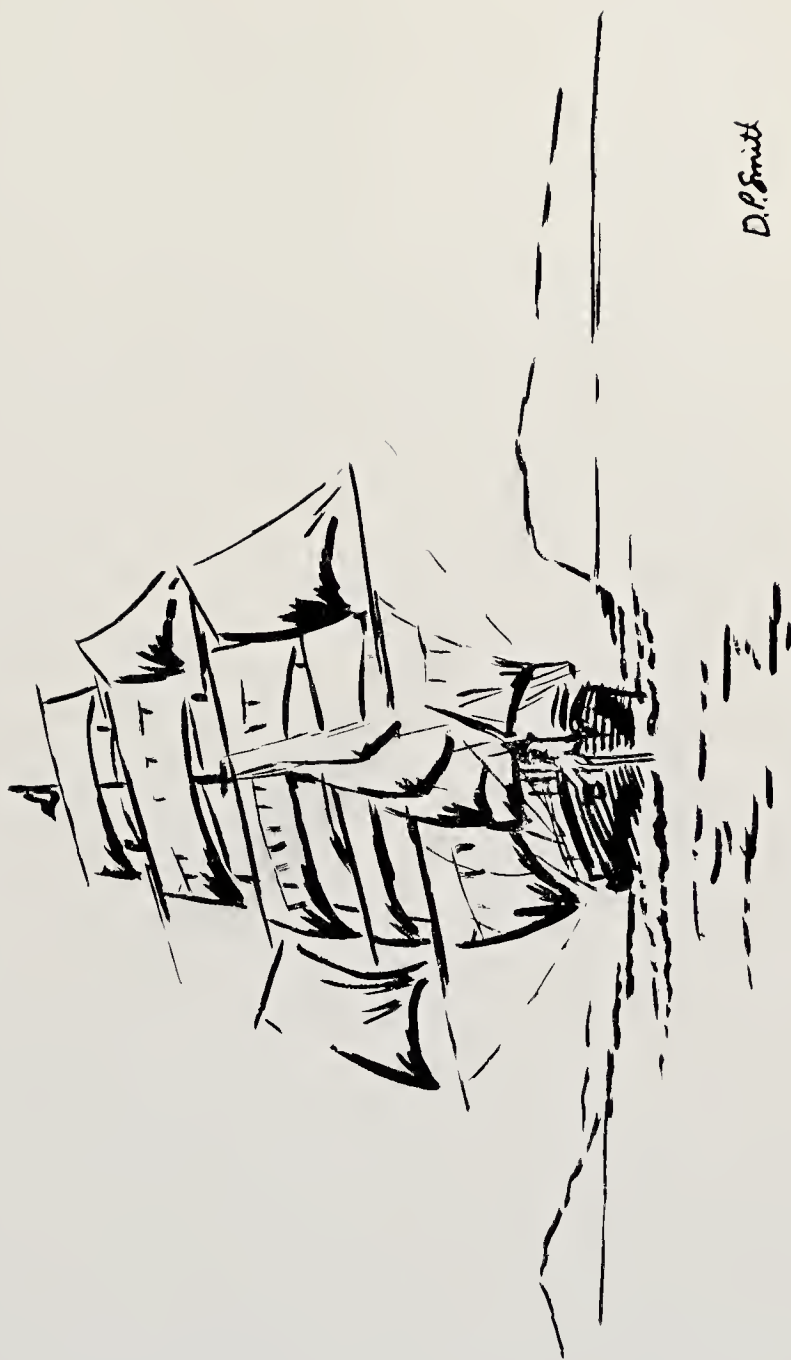
As to poor reproduction of old portraits and recent copies, we esteem that though it would be better to have originals and better ones in view of cultivating the taste of the population, it is still better to have poor copies than nothing at all, as education is better made by the memory of the eyes in the mind of the people than by mere reading; much more so that possibly they would not read at all unless they would see some objects calling their attention thereto.

Let me assure you, Dear Sir, that we have highly appreciated your visit and your excellent advice, and with my best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I beg to remain.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) VICTOR MORIN,

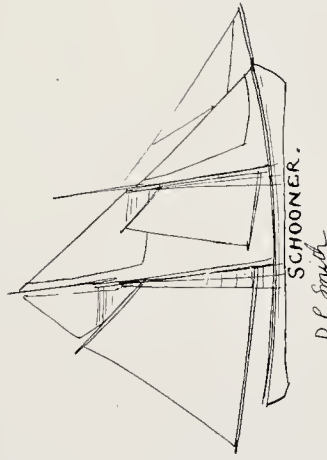
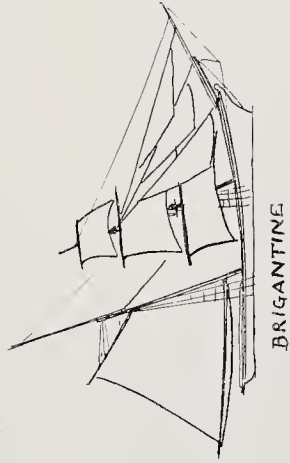
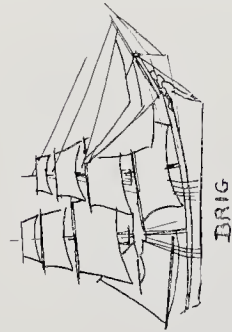
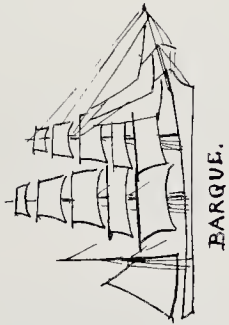
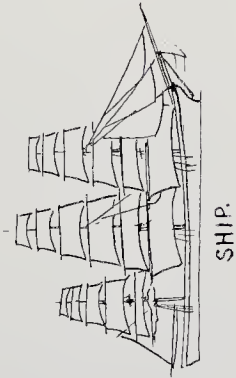
President



*D.P. Smith*

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No 2



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No 5



No 6

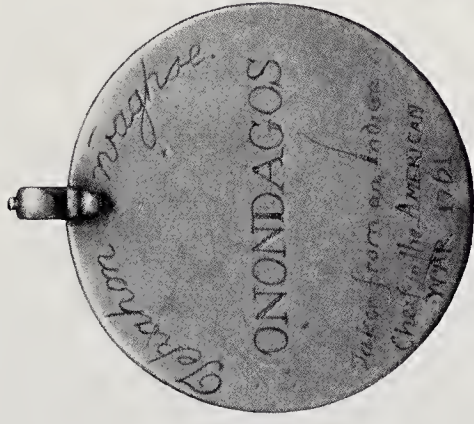
Nos 1 et 2: Hunting Indian Medal (No 2 de notre liste)  
 Nos 3 et 4: Médaille Honos et Virtus (No 3 de notre liste)  
 Nos 5 et 6: Pontiac Treaty Medal (No 8 de notre liste)







No 1



No 2



No 3



No 4



No 5



No 6



No 7



No 8

Nos 1 et 2: Montreal Medal (No 5 de notre liste).  
Nos 3 et 4: Marriage Medal (No 6 de notre liste)  
Nos 5 et 6: King's love Medal (No 12 de notre liste)  
Nos 7 et 8: Hudson's Bay Medal (No 15 de notre liste)







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